PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,874—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th "	MALWA	10853	..	..
27th "	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,513
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	..	..
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
18th "	EGYPT	7912	..	..
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1005
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	..	..
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	..	..
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10867
29th "	DELHI	8090	..	..
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9651
12th "	INDIA	7911	..	..
19th "	MANTUA	11000	..	..
26th "	CALEDONIA	7858	..	..
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7819
12th "	PERSIA	7951	..	..
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11009
26th "	ARCADIA	7000	..	..
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	..	..
9th "	ARABIA	7903	..	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1005
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	..	..
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7858	..	..
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11006
21st "	PERSIA	7951	..	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

" INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 518 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi, 1909.
C City of Athens	5594	...	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 29	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 13
B City of Madras	4684	„ 13	„ 20
		1910	1910
C City of Manchester	5584	Jan. 14	Jan. 29
C City of Athens	5594	Feb. 3	Feb. 18
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2	...
C City of York	7705	Feb. 25	Mar. 10
B Scottish Hall	4400	Mar. 3	...
B City of Madrid	4899	„ 17	Mar. 29
C City of Glasgow	6339	„ 22	Apr. 15
C City of Calcutta	7612	Apr. 1	„ 19
B City of Madras	4684	„ 8	„ 22
C City of Manchester	5551	„ 19	May 7
B Watson Hall	4982	„ 22	„ 5
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24	...
C City of Karachi	8557	„ 26	May 31
C City of Benares	6973	June 3	June 15

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	347	517
„ Port Said	446	677	352	512	380	572
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	459	649	495	770
„ Liverpool	605	960	462	704	517	792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning by Marseilles or Naples	652	*1135	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamers between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Engineers, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5609	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	31st March
A. City of Victoria	4972	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7612	25th April	29th April
C. City of Manchester	5584	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	8557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
* C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 19 0	13th Sept. 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept „	10th Oct. „
* C City of Calcutta	7612	22nd „ „	19th „ „

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
Karachi— „ Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
„ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 11th Nov.	9 a.m.	Manivi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 12th Nov.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,173	Mon. 15th Nov.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 11th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on Monday, 15th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuwait.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 25th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Marzec	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,374	Bacilieri	2nd Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,355	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	5683	Rouillat	17th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,396	Dauzonne	14th Apl. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bacilieri	12th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	3rd Dec. 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rouillat	31st Jan. 1910,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRASIDENT	3,400	Fairmann	11th Nov.
* KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	25th „
† SOMALI	2,500	Greiwe	9th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STEANDER,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 4th November, 1909.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.E.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3969	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,981	G. Gillhuber	16th Nov. 1909
KORBER	5,413	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th „ 1909
ARABIA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4,981	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	B. Giergevich	5895	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORBER	5493	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4730	G. Raicich	1st March.
BOHEMIA	4982	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KORBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4730	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4982	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. P. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	K. Terabocshia	29th April
AUSTRIA	7588	R. Gobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8	„ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480	„ 625 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8	„ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
Single Class to London	„ 545	to 595 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Chungchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

IN WATCHES

WE COMPETE FOR QUALITY NOT PRICE. PLAIN OR COMPLICATED.

NICKEL, SILVER, GOLD.

Watch & Clock Catalogue on Application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Jewelers, Watchmakers and Clockmakers.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
Merchants and Contractors,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Importers of ITALIAN, FRENCH and GERMAN Oilmanstores, and Provisions from 1st Class Houses.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheese, always in stock throughout the year.

Pure Italian OLIVE OIL, 1st quality and Genuine from LUCCA.

Pure Italian Wine Vinegar unadulterated, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and Soup Pastes the first House in India for quality and freshness as the supply we receive monthly.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS throughout the year.

Italian CHESTNUTS, MUSCATEL-RAISINS, and NAPLES' FIGS in Xmas season only.

Wines, Liqueurs, etc., from the First Houses of ITALY, FRANCE, and PORTUGAL.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET, Wine (genuine), at Rs. 10 per dozen bottles much in demand.

Price List on application free.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

STANDARD

PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS

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Are supplied at very moderate rates

BY THE

PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.

(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)

SOLE AGENTS:—

OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."

FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

ADDRESS:—

KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1910.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to noon on the 30th November, 1909, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores :—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oil in bulk and in tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinders and Axles, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, etc.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained from the Store Keeper, on payment of Rs. Re. 1.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF KHAN SAHEB PALANJI PESTONJI RAGHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the estate of the abovenamed KHAN SAHEB PALANJI PESTANJI RAGHINA, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 10th day of December, 1908, and the probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the sixth day of November, 1909, to PESTANJI PALANJI RAGHINA, and SHIRINBAI, wife of Pestanji Palanji Raghina, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor and Executrix, at the office of their Attorneys, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which the said Executor and Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have then notice.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1909.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for the Executor and Executrix abovenamed.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 5th November, 1909.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY of the INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, Lahore, will be glad to hear as early as possible from those who are anxious to hold side shows of any kind in the Exhibition Grounds.

K. B. THAPAR,
Secretary, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.
Lahore, the 1st November, 1909.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS having RETURNED from leave, has resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway, from the 5th November, 1909.

FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus,
5th November, 1909.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

FOR SALE.

A NEW "RONEO" COPIER, in thorough working order. Half a dozen copies can be taken at a time. Terms Moderate.

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"Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY MINTO
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND

A deserving charity much in need of funds
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ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH
AND
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE
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President HENRY C. KING, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D.
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THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN LECTURER
Will deliver a course of lectures in
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ON
THE FINE ART OF LIVING.

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Subject:—THE CENTRAL IMPORTANCE OF WILL AND ACTION.
THURSDAY, 11TH Nov., 6-30 P.M.
Subject:—REVERENCE FOR PERSONALITY.
FRIDAY, 12TH Nov., 6-30 p.m.
Subject:—HOW TO MAKE A RATIONAL FIGHT FOR CHARACTER.
LECTURES FREE.

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There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
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" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.
Patterns self-measurement.
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Price 8 annas.

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

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	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciallity.

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Bombay Gazette SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES :

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

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☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

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The Safest and most reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YOLOLO

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
CLUB BLEND,
See that it is in a
Square Bottle and bears the
OLD LAMP Trade mark.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £	800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £	750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Rocord, Nestar, Ricord, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

In recent cases often a few doses only remove all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious chronic body entailing pains, irritation of the lower bowel, much headache, swelling, and one of the more severe complaints of the kind is found astonishingly effectious, affording prompt relief to other wellnigh hopeless cases.

THERAPION No. 2

In old cases of long standing, blood impurities and chronic irritation, accompanied by symptoms great mental anxiety and diseases for which it has been found a specific, even long mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. The preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

In non-evasions, and all diseases of consequence of early dissipation, misery, ungovernable, early error, excesses &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating effects of home residence in hot, damp climates.

THERAPION

In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [8TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
170 Bars Silver...	2,93,375	London	Hongkong Bank
2 Parcels Silver.	80		
88 Bars Silver...	1,46,579	do	Mercantile Bank
131 Bars Silver...	2,15,440	do	International Bank
83 Bars Silver...	1,48,588	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	2,805	Alexandria.	J H E Obadiah
Gold Coins ...	631		
Rupees	25		
1 Box Gold Bullions.	1,000	Muskat	E Vadilal
2 Bundles Sovereigns.	3,000	Jeddah	S & A Essam
6 Cases Silver Dollars.	14,202	Aden	O Heerjee

EXPORTS OF BARS SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	49	56,376
B. B. & C. I. Railway	79	92,946

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 30th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is rupees one hundred and eleven lakhs down. The Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Exchange :—

The market has been firmer to-day. Most Banks will still buy at Is 4 5-16d for 3 months' sight credits but there are some that will only take bills at Is 4 11-32d 3 months' sight. Several Banks will to-day sell at Is 4 1-16d T. T. but there is not much enquiry and Is 4 1-8d T.T. is available from the 15th December to the end of January. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...Is. 4 1-32d to Is. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...	Is. 4 1-16d
Credits—3 months' sight ...Is. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.	
Do 6 months' sight ... Is. 4 13-32d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France 171	
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 139 1-2	
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 123	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-4	
Shanghai—4 days' sight ... 170 1-2	

Government Paper :—

The market opened quiet at 94 3-8 ready and 94 1-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged. The fall in the Bank of Bombay cash balance had a depressing effect but later on rates settled down at the opening quotations. Calcutta rates are advised at 94 3-8 ready and with buyers forward in a month at 94 3-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-6
1st Settlement	„	94-2

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Saturday closed unchanged at 23 5-16 ready and 23 3-8 for two months' delivery. New York was steady at 50 5-8. Locally the market has been firmer, the ready rate during the day improving 1-8 to 58 11-16 ex duty. Forward rates are fully 1-8 better as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 2 6
Australian Bar Gold	24 1 6
Bombay Bar Gold	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 0 0
Bar silver Ditto—Ready	58 11 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58 15 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59 2 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is steady in spite of the less favourable advices from the other side. There has been some enquiry but the volume of business passing is comparatively small, as buyers are not prepared to pay the prices asked.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	304	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	282	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	264	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	258	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	254	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	254	„ „
Fine M. G. Mottia ...	245	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	234	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	244-5	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	229	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	235	Dec. 1909.
Good M. G. Bengals ...	244	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	218 1-2	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	273	April-May 1910.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	264	„ „

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10 0 0	E.T.
April-May	„ 9 1 0	E.T.

Rapeseed :—

There is little or no change in this market. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 11 6	E.T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7 3 0	„
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 6 0	„
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7 7 0	E.T.

Gingellyseed :—

Ready White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	43 8 0	
White Khandeish ...	„	46 4 0	
Black Kotri	„	38 8 0	
Red Khandwa	„	42 4 0	
Tone—Steady.			

Poppyseed :—

November	Rs.	8 12 0	E.T.
Tone—Steady.			

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32 8 0	
November	„	0 11 0	E.T.
April-May	„	6 8 0	
Tone—Steady.			

Cottonseed :—

Dec.-Jan....	Rs.	22 8 0	
Tone—Quiet but steady.			

Groundnuts :—

Nov.-Feb....	Rs.	39 8 0	
Tone—Firm.			

Mowrasseed :—

November...	Rs.	6 6 0	E.T.
Tone—Steady.			

Wheat :—

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

White Delhi, November—	Rs.	5 14 0	E.T.
White Delhi, April-May—	„	5 7 0	E.T.

Yarns.

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,48
India	69 1-2
Indian Specie	55
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	11

Mills :—

Kohinoor	737 1-2
Manekji Petit	3,285

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	140
New Berar	560
New Mofussil	785

Miscellaneous :—

Bamanlun Manganese	10
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	95
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord. Preference.	152 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19 1-4
Treacher & Co	565

Railways—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1-2
Tapti-Valley	625

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	19,495 bales.
Wheat	3,302 cwts.
Linseed	8,013 „
Rapeseed	408 „
Gingellyseed	12,591 „
Poppyseed...	443 „
Groundnuts	690 „
Castorseed	6,503 „
Rice	2,075 „
Myrabollams	1,892 „
Cottonseed...	16,317 „
Mowrasseed...	1,980 „
Gram	912 „
Jowar	44 „
Maize	2,400 „

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd Nov., 1909, as compared with the statement of 25th Oct. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 25. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 2. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000 0 0	1,68,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,43,65,870 7 3	1,49,85,633 0 9
Other Deposits, &c	17,39,36,214 0 3	17,37,08,007 9 7
Bank Post Bills &c.....	4,01,349 15 9	12,06,300 0 6
Sundries	12,25,876 0 3	13,33,889 7 1
Rs..	22,67,29,310 7 6	23,30,33,980 4 11
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,80,78,926 0 0	2,83,83,524 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	62,40,893 0 0	70,73,765 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,61,37,774 1 9	3,55,95,128 5 5
Bills discounted, &c	4,76,67,399 10 3	4,83,44,445 9 9
Balances with other Banks ...	2,76,06,648 11 3	2,77,13,547 9 7
Bullion	25,99,702 14 3	26,41,982 12 11
Dead Stock.....	3,830 12 3	3,830 12 0
Stamps	20,79,916 1 3	20,79,987 0 0
Sundries	13,776 0 13	13,468 0 11
	1,90,725 6 3	1,99,376 12 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,06,19,597 10 2	15,30,48,555 14 3
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,61,09,712 13 4	7,99,85,374 3 6
	22,67,29,310 7 6	23,30,33,930 1 11

LIABILITIES	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	3,60,436	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	2,59,337	do
Other Deposits	47,71,793	do
Post Bills.....	3,05,351	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	16,36,465	Increase.
Loans	5,42,846	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit.....	11,77,046	Increase.
Mercantile Bills.....	1,06,899	do
Cash at Head Office	55,85,014	do
Cash at Branches	20,09,353	Decrease.

Percentage 40·76.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 6th Nov. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,200,000
Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£ 136,000
Total	£16,336,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 6th Nov. 1909, by Council Bills*.....	£12,085,926
„ „ By Gold	£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 7th Nov. 1909 to 31st March, 1910.....	£ 4,270,074

* Of this sum £3,300,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—43 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.; 21 cwts gum, G. Abdool Hoosen; 60 bales wool, Abji Shewji.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—4,000 cwts wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—1 pot rosa oil Eugene Meiffre.

FOR HULL.

Calyx s—2,678 cwts. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hopemount s—2,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blackmoor s—2,000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—220 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s.—5 pots andropogan, M A Patheria ; 12 cwts guts, Edward Wolf ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s.—320 bales cotton, A Blaschsek and Co; 547 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s.—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschsek and Co ; 1,600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Haridas Gooludas and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 305 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Trenoglos s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 tons, old iron N. Futehally and Co ; 7,907 cwts linseed E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 998 cwts linseed J Fachiri 1,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts mowrasseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co. ; 400 bales cotton, Volkrat Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts castorseed N. Bajaram and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—600 bales cotton the Bombay Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Deo Balduino s—375 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR ANCONA.

Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers,

FOR CATANIA.

Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR VALETTA-MALTA.

Deo Balduino s—38 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Griqua s—51,298 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium, C Bamanjee and Co ; 115 cwts dry fruits, V Harpor ; 2 cases scented oil, Abbas and Amir ; 16 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co ; 12 cwts almond, H M H Numasee ; 4 cwts fishmaws, E Moladina; 150 cwts cloves, G Damodar.

Ischia s—65 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—87 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 1-2 chests opium, C Bamanjee and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co

Ischia s—1,150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales cotton, R D. Master and Co ; 1 bale cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 200 bales cotton The Japan Cotton T Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T. Co ; 600 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—900 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENNETTS—November 3, at Kolar Gold Field, the wife of Grahame H. Bennetts, of a son.

BAKER—November 4, at Pallavaram, the wife of Sub-Conductor A. F. Baker, P. W. D., of a daughter.

HALL—November 4, at Bangalore, the wife of J. F. Hall, I. C. S., of a son.

HOGAN—October 25, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut E. M. A. Hogan, Royal Irish Rifles, attd S. & T. Corps, of a son.

MOSS—November 2, at Chaubattia, the wife Captain E. L. Moss, R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FANE—BAKER—November 3, at St. John Church, Jhelum, by the Rev. Herbert H. Fanvel, Chaplain, Arthur G. C. Fane, P. W. D., son of Captain H. G. Fane, late of 52nd Lt. Infantry, to Daisy, eldest daughter of H. V. S. Baker, Superintending Engineer, P. W. D.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 42m. ; Sun sets 6h. 3m. ; High water 8-46m. ; 9·2ft. Low water, 2-5m. 2·5ft.

Open-air Entertainment in the Byculla School Grounds 8-30 p.m.

Badham Pile and Company, extraordinary general meeting, Esplanade Road, 6.

Birthday Ceremony of H. H. Aga Khan, Kazdy Moholla, Jail Road.

Maxim : "Men climb to honour by prudence and industry."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR

Wednesday, November 10.—Jam Shri Ranjitsingji S. and W. Co. ordinary general meeting, 3-40 p.m. B. V. R. Dance of the "B" Company (Cyclists), Town Hall, 9 30. Lecture by President Henry C King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U S. A. Subject :—"The Central Importance of Will and Action," at Wilson College, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 9 47m, 10·26s; Low water 3-29m, 3-51s.

Thursday, November 11.—The Divali Holidays begin. Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U.S.A. Subject :—"Reverence for Personality," at Wilson College 6-30 p.m. Laying of foundation-stone by H. E. the Governor of the New Mahomedan Mozafarkhana, Patan Road, 5. Sun rises, 6h. 44m ; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 10-13m, 10·53s.; Low water, 4-4m. 4-17s.

Friday, November 12.—The Divali Holidays. Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U.S.A. Subject :—"How to make a Rational fight for Character," at Wilson College 6-30 p.m. Arrival of American Tourists. Sun rises 6h. 44m. Sun sets 6h. 2m. ; High water, 10-29m. 11·21s.; Low water, 4-39m. 4 44s.

Saturday, November 13.—Bombay Jackal Club opens at Santa Cruz. Sun rises 6h. 45m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 11·6m. 11·51s. Low water, 5-13m. 5-12s.

Sunday, November 14.—Hindu New Year. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 1m. ; High water, 11·26m. ; Low water, 5-47m., 5-41s.

DEPARTURE OF THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao, the Gaekwar of Baroda, has left Bombay for Baroda.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS—The Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commence on Saturday the 20th instant.

HORSES FROM AUSTRALIA.—The steamer "Irish Monarch" which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newcastle brought 220 horses belonging to Messrs. A. Baldock and Co. Two hundred and sixty horses were shipped on board from Queensland, out of which forty died during the voyage from lung disease and fever.

COLLAPSE OF A SCAFFOLDING.—Four persons were working on a scaffolding erected in front of a house at Pinkey Road. The bamboo supporting the planks giving way, they all fell down, and injured four, two of whom were detained in the hospital, while two were allowed to go home.

SOLEMN OFFICE.—A solemn office for the dead was held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Girgaum Road, on Sunday at 6 p.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Caetano MeMahon de Wrem, dearly beloved son of H. E. the Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General of Portugal.

THE LALCACA FUND.—A meeting of subscribers to the Lalcaca Fund will be held on Friday, November 12th, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Town Hall. The business will be to appoint a Committee and honorary officers for the disposal of the fund and to receive any suggestions connected therewith.

THE VICEROY AT BARODA.—The Viceroy and Lady Minto are expected to reach Baroda on Saturday the 13th instant, the Hindu New Year's day. On that day Lady Minto will perform the ceremony of opening a fancy bazaar, the proceeds of which are intended for the benefit of a charitable fund which has lately been started under the name of the "Helpless Women's Workhouse."

MEETING OF WELCOME.—On Monday evening, the Rev. Dr. H. C. King, President of Oberlin College, U. S. A., was accorded a cordial welcome at the Christian Mission Society Hall by the Indian Christians under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association. Dr. King then addressed the audience on "The Elements of Opposition in the Ministry of Christ." The address proved to be very interesting.

STRUCK BY A CRANE CHAIN.—At the Camatipura Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an enquiry on Sunday relative to the death of Fatalah Sadin (35), an employer in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel, who, while unhooking the chain of a crane and taking out goods, was struck by the hook of the swinging chain, and received internal injuries from which he died. A verdict of death from internal injuries was returned.

BABA BHARATI IN BOMBAY.—Swami Baba Bharati, who has been staying in Baroda for the last week as the guest of His Highness the Gaekwar, will shortly pay a visit to Bombay. Swami Baba Bharati is the well-known Hindoo Sannyasi who went on a preaching tour to America some years ago and met with great success there. He delivered two addresses in Baroda on social subjects at the request of His Highness the Gaekwar. He will probably deliver lectures in Bombay where he will stay for a few days.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.—At the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital the Coroner held an enquiry concerning the death of Ssmbhu Rama, (36), who had been knocked down by the engine of a train going from Bombay to Bandora, at Elphinstone Road, near the workshops. The look-out man reported the accident to the engine-driver who picked up the injured man who was bleeding from the nose and the ears. The man was conveyed to hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Himalaya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-45 a.m., to-morrow, the 10th November. —Parcel mail for China closes at the new General Post Office at 7-45 a.m. the same day —Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Uho, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Praesident, will be closed at and General Post Office at 4 p.m., on Thursday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment at Colaba Point, commencing this evening :—

March... ....A Sciantose.....	....Kaiser
Fantasia.....The Jacobite	....Bonsqeit
Dance ..... Japanese Lantern	....Bratten
Selection ...A Chinese Honeymoon...	....Talbot
Song .....Rose Softly Blooming ...	Spor
Valse .....Sultana	Eucalossi
Galop .....Trot de Cavalerl	Rubelnstien

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. B. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Daus, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

Spanish March...A Bunch of Roses ...Chapi	
Overture .....Zampa .....Herold	
Selection .....Nelly Neil .....Ivan Caryll	
Valse .....Ange d'Amour.....Waldteufels	
2nd Selection	
from ..... The Mikado.....	Sullivan
Highland Patrol...The Wee Macgregor...	Amers
Song (Cornet) ...Once upon a time ...	Lincke

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Harvesting of bajri and jowari is finished, the prices of food grains are much reduced and there is a tendency still to go down. Some badmashes broke into the house of the Chief Constable at Dhola but were disappointed, the inmates of the house in the meantime having awakened by the noise the thieves at once made off.—The police of Bhowsagar are making enquiry into the case of a newly born child which was found placed on a stack of coal at the bunder, but no trace of the mother has been obtained. The child was (and is) alive to the surprise of those who found it with a gag in its mouth.

NEW SCHEMES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE PARSI PANCHAYET TRUST BOARD.—It will be remembered that the result of the protracted litigation in connection with the funds and properties under the control of the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court, was that Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Prothonotary of the Court, was instructed to prepare scheme in consonance with the advanced views of the Parsi community for the election of the trustees, for the proper administration of the funds and properties in their charge, etc. Mr. Limji has now prepared a long and elaborate scheme for the objects above indicated after holding several consultations with the plaintiffs and defendants, in the suit, their legal advisers, and others, which will shortly be submitted to the learned Judges.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—The new Sheriff of Bombay, according to the Act, assumes charge of his office on the 20th December in each year ; and so Mr. Glazebrooke, the present incumbent, will have to make over charge of his duties to his successor on Saturday the 18th December next. It is a Mahomedan gentleman's turn to be appointed Sheriff this year. The names of several aspirants to the office are mentioned, among them being Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, a brother of the late Mr. Justice Tyebji ; Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, second son of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt ; Mr. Abdul Husain Adamji Peerbhoy, second son of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, to whose interprise the public are indebted for the Matheran Steam Tramway Service and Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed.

HOUSE COLLAPSES IN BOMBAY.

Five Killed Eight Injured.

A FOUR-STOREYED house, owned by the Bombay City Improvement Trust, and occupied by Mahomedans, suddenly collapsed yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. Sarang Street, where the building stood was a scene of great excitement, and a panic occurred amongst the residents in the neighbouring buildings. This street runs parallel to Abdul Rehman Street which joins the Market with Pydowne.

The building was acquired by the Trustees for the Improvment of the City two years ago, in connection with one of their schemes, and as its demolition was not immediately required it was let at the time of the collapse which only affected the rear portion. Twenty persons were within its walls, and were most of them buried alive. Out of these five were killed and eight badly injured the rest escaped injury as they were in the from part of the building.

Police Inspector De Burgh arrived immediately on the scene and sent for assistance to the Fire Brigade and the Municipality. But before these arrived people living in the locality had commenced the work of removing the "debris" and the dead body of a five years' boy was pulled out. They also succeeded in rescuing six persons, who were near the surface and were only slightly hurt.

Ten more injured men were rescued by the lascars of the Fire Brigade, who worked very hard and rendered valuable assistance. Four dead bodies were found under the "debris," and it was then ascertained that no further bodies were under the heap of ruins.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The following five persons were killed :—Cassum Tyeb (45) ; Aziz a woman (35) ; Fatmabai a woman (30) ; Dada Ali Mahomed (40) ; and Bachu Dada (5).

THE HOSPITAL LIST.

The following is the list of injured persons removed to the Hospital :—Hamabai a woman (30) ; Halimabai (30) ; Fakrudin Alimahomed (55) ; Yahub Fakrudin (23) ; Haliumbai (20) ; Jainabai (18 months) ; Abdulla Subba (25) ; and Hamabai (18).

Two of these were subsequently discharged from the hospital.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner, Mr. Dadney, his Deputy ; Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and Mr. J. F. Watson, Acting Engineer, City Improvement Trust, were present and personally supervised the operations.

The Fire Brigade worked under the direction of Mr. Waston and the police under Superintendent Sanderson, and Inspectors Stenson and Hampsworth.

The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner held an inquiry in the afternoon touching the deaths of the victims, and after their bodies had been identified further inquiry was adjourned.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTIONEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your anonymous correspondent "A Mahomedan Citizen" were to remove the purdah from his face and come out in the light of day the public would be able to judge what expert knowledge he possesses in fixing the time occupied in copying a list of about 1,300 names with their respective addresses. I may mention for his enlightenment that the whole list was put up in the Town Hall in six different parts and that six clerks took down the complete list in less than 5 hours. The writer will be disappointed if he expects to draw me into a prolonged cecontroversy in the newspapers by publishing palpably absurd stories. He asks me whether I deny the story. I do so most emphatically and call it another "deliberate falsehood."

It may be considered by some to be good tactics in an electioneering campaign to circulate through the press fanciful stories under the cloak of anonymity, but they do no good in the end to the people in whose interests such tactics are resorted to.—Yours, etc.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. "B.G."]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 8.

Rainfall occurred only in Lower Burma and on the South-West Madras Coast. Port Blair had one and a half inches; Rangoon, Trivandrum and Calicut, two; and Cochin, one and a half. The disturbance in the North-West disappeared. Humidity was above the normal in Sind and Gujarat, and below normal in the Deccan. The forecast gives no important change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress. Food-grains prospects improving.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Linseed and wheat doing well. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts continue favourable. Cotton first sowing rather blossoming, somewhere flowering.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat being sown. Crop prospects generally good. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper at Lahore and Delhi while it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen slightly but remains in excess at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal ; night temperature continues high in Sind and parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are lightly clouded in north Gujarat and on the Kathiawar Coast. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat and in defect in parts of West Central India. Maximum temperature is above the average at Indore and below it at Veraval ; minimum temperature is normal everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the south-west. The air is drier at most places. Temperature during day is generally above the average and that during night below it.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased in the north and skies are now only lightly clouded at most places. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared in the south Bombay Deccan. Humidity is much below the average. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature continues normal.

General Remarks.—Calicut reports 2·37" of rain and Cochin 1·33". With the brisk to rapid rise of barometer in the north-west, the weather in Upper Sind and adjacent parts of the Punjab is likely to improve. Cloud on the north Coromandel Coast has decreased but skies remain moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar and Ceylon.

Fine weather is likely everywhere except in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total.....	0	1	70
This day last year.....	2	1	75

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

November 8th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	88	51	0
B	347	170	8
C	134	58	1
D	100	66	0
E	148	52	0
F	112	12	0
G	82	3	0
Total to date...	1061	412	9
Total rats killed			1,473

THE newly formed Empire Press Union is to have as its Secretary Mr. W. H. Marston, while Mr. Harry Britain, the invaluable Honorary Secretary of the Press Conference of last summer, will continue to give his services in the same capacity to the Press Union, at any rate while any organising remains to be done, and until the constitution is in full working order.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, sailed on Monday for Matachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Sanca, 5,095 tons, Captain A Collyer, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2,378 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hopemount, 2,105 tons, Captain G D Stannard arrived in harbour on Monday from Civitea Vicchia, with ballast.

H M S Sphinx, Commander John Harvey, R N, arrived in harbour on Monday from Muscat, having left that port on 3rd November.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bolimba, 1,607 tons, Captain R Butler, sailed on Monday for Basrah, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain A Newby, sailed on Monday for Jedah, with 728 pilgrims.

THE steamer Blakemoor, 2,408 tons, Captain G Knott, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Bedford.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Forem'n.....Capt C G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills .....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr...Luck.....R I Marine in the Stream.
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 8.

Ayuthia.....694 Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Britannia.....949 H—s .....Bo & H S & Co
Blackhall .....2731 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Banca.....5095 Collyer.....P & O Co
Delta .....4780 Snow...Shanghai...23-10 P & O Co
D Baldwino.....2684 Magnanini .....F & R S N Co
Kasara .....805 Elton .....M M & Co
Loodiana ... 3124 Ross ... Calcutta.....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3270 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2040 Park ...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Saif .....1443 .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2522 Davison .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathavey.....2940 Stanhope ..W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria.....237 Ward.....
Zoroaster.....3876 Wickham .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Chan Chiloain	1631	Openshaw			N F J Finlay & Co Ld
C&R Calyar	3265	Churchill	Hull	10-11	Ralli Bros
D&E Fangtorm	3113	Whitmoung	Kyeh	10-11	W & A & Co
Patrick Stone	2702	Reid			K Nixon & Co
H Fraaidont	2286	Jacobson	Zanzibar	11-11	A Stranden
M Siberian	3127	De Lorne	Jeddah	20-11	B & P S N Co
N Grigua	2019	Crome	Antwerp	14-11	W & A Graham & Co
O Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	8-11	B & P S N Co
P Hopemount	2105	Stewart	N F		W & A G & Co
Q Blakemoor	2103	Knot	Dunkirk	9-11	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Yekcoia Maru	3068	Soyeda	Kobe	15-11 N Y Kaisha
2	Cassilis	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	10-11 W & A Graham & Co
3	Bohemia	3301	Gilthuber	16-11	Trieste A L S N Co
5	Ischia	2481	Boldis	H'kong	11-11 F & R S N Co
6	D Baldino			2682 Maganini	Genoa 16-11 Florio & R S N Co
7	Chanda	3361	Tice	Antwerp	13-11 M M & Co
8	Himalaya	3700	Spicer	Shanghai	10-11 P & O Co
10 & 11	City of London	8493	Whish	Karachi	11-11 K Nixon & Co
12	Malwa	5501	Tocque	London	20-11 P & O Co
15	Kola	610	Rommes	Basrah	11-11 M M & Co
16	Trinoglas	2487	Lake	Genoa	18-11 T Morrison & Co

H W F D

Saraswati	446	Ahmed	N F	N F B & S N Co Ld
Shah Jahan	2680	Davidson	Jeddah	13-11 B H S N Co

Offside M

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Sanctoria s.....	Ward	Calcutta, Oct. 27
	Banca s	Collyer	Calcutta, Oct. 28
8	Hopemount s	Stannard.....	Girdia Vicchia, Oct. 16
	H M S Sphinx s...	Harvey	Muscat, Nov. 3

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Linga s	Cuthbush	Karachi, &c
	Ardmount s	Watson	Java
	Bellona s	Butler	Basrah, &c
	Majidi s	Newby.....	Jedah

The following vessels began to load on Monday.
Steamer Ayuthia, for Bangkok &c.
" Hopemount for Liverpool &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf &c.

The steamer Blakemoor, Captain G. Knott, for Dunkirk &c obtained her portclearance on Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Morawia, from Trieste, left Suez on the 7th instant, and is due here on the 22nd November. The same Co's steamer Gisela, left Trieste on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 20th instant. The same Co's. steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
2	Umfuli	Calcutta
5	Clan Macneil	Liverpool

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th November.

686 DRILLS.

Drills for the week :—
No. 1 and 2 Companies.
Wednesday the 10th instant.—Instructions in Depression Range Finding for Officers at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, at 7 a.m.
Saturday the 13th instant at Middle Grounds.—Preliminary Examination for Gun Layers, Instructions in Depression Range Finding and Standing Gun Drill on the 6" MK VII Gun.
Parade at Apollo Bunder, at 5 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
E. E. Company will Parade at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 9th inst. at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Grounds for Defence Night Manning.

686 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 14th instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R.W.L. DUNLOP, V D.

Bombay, 9th November.

494.—Detail for the week ending 13th instant.
To-day, Tuesday, 9th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.
Subject.—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.
Sections 59 to 74 Part. II. Infantry Training 1905.
Friday, 12th instant.—All recruits of the Current Season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
495.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company :—
No. 5581 Coy. E. Templeton, No. 6786 Coy. H. Pack.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

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The only machine free from nasaltwang.

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of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

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Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,

Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun :—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible ; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 638, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and the PERSONAL STAFF, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 2-30 p.m. on 10th November, 1909, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. C. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GANESHKHIND,
Dated 6th November, 1909.

NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 208, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1909.

THE RECOGNITION OF MINERALS.

A MAN who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client, it is generally admitted, though it is well that every man should have an elementary acquaintance with the laws of his country; and on this principle Mr. C. G. Moor, mineralogist, holds that every man interested in land should have some idea of the wealth which lies beneath its surface. In India, perhaps, there is more unearned wealth lying below ground than in any other country in the world, and although the Geological Survey has done much towards revealing that wealth and ascertaining its economic value, we do not know that it has yet put into the hands of landholders a volume such as that which Mr. Moor offers through the *Mining Journal* Press, whose object is, if not to make every man his own mineralogist, to teach him how to recognise minerals when he finds them. His work is "The Recognition of Minerals, being a collection of notes and simple tests for the use of travellers and prospectors," to which are added monographs on geology, ore-deposits, etc., by Mr. Donald MacAlister, F.G.S., also a mineralogist. And as we are told in the preface, the book is intended to assist the reader to distinguish minerals of commercial value from ordinary rocks and stones. It is intended for persons who do not possess an intimate knowledge of minerals, but who may be travelling or residing in districts where mineral wealth exists. For the benefit of those who desire to put the notes to use it is urged that they shall study both preface and introduction, which will show them that they must be careful not to imagine it will turn laymen either into geologists or lawyers. The notes on which the work is based were made by Mr. Moor, when setting out to fill a post as Resident Chemist to the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation and added to during professional journeys to Tasmania and elsewhere. Mr. Moor commends his work to prospectors, mining students and travellers as well as to the large numbers of English-speaking men, who are every year residing or passing through mineralised districts in various parts of the world, believing that some time spent in acquiring practice in the use of the pan and the blow-pipe and in the recognition of minerals by their appearance will repay them in the added interest, that such study gives to residence abroad under conditions that are sometimes monotonous or unprofitable, as the history of many successful discoveries shows that familiarity with a book of this scope would have led to the discovery of many valuable mines by other and earlier explorers. The book is intended for observers in the field and does not treat of the methods of assay, because assays, on which the investment of capital depends, ought only to be carried out by those who have been properly trained for such work.

As the book stands it is hoped it will enable anyone to take any kind of mineral rock, stone or sand and to form an opinion whether it is of commercial value or not. It is an elementary guide to the recognition of the minerals that possess commercial value, so that Mr. Moor contrasts the characters presented by the commercially worthless rocks and stones in which or among which minerals are found. In order that an unknown mineral or stone may be quickly identified, all those of similar appearance are classified into groups, without reference to their composition. It is conceded that the method of grouping according to colour is open to objections, the chief of which is perhaps that many minerals occur of such widely differing colours in different localities that a system based on the grouping together according to colour may be considered likely to confuse the reader. If, however, it is carefully borne in mind that the system should not be allowed to influence the final judgment until confirmatory tests have been applied and that it is simply adopted for convenience, it will commend itself to the reader, though admittedly an unscientific method of dealing with the subject. Those who fear to be misled by the colour classification can disregard the colour scheme altogether and proceed with the general method of testing. Mr. Moor is careful to warn the discoverer of a mineral that when the deposit has been recognised, if it is desired to work it, either with the proprietor's own capital or with financial assistance, samples and particulars should be submitted to a professional analyst and his certificates, together with the prospector's notes, should be submitted to a mining engineer. This, says he, "is essential to safety, and in cases where external help is required, has the advantage of providing at the outset a safeguard that would be required inevitably at some stage of the proceedings before money was raised. The mining engineer is usually able to introduce the property to investors, whose action would be guided in any event by his advice." Mr. Moor would have prospectors remember that generally speaking almost every metal and mineral he describes has a commercial value, even the lower grades of the more common metals possessing a value if they are present in large quantities under favourable conditions for working. The conditions under which minerals occur, the facilities for working, water-power, labour, transport and so forth have an important bearing on this commercial value and should receive careful attention.

A point of importance to prospectors in this country is the necessity of examining ancient workings, dumps or slag heaps In a country that has been geologically surveyed, or in which mining has already been undertaken the prospector is often able to obtain much useful information from published maps and reports. In cases where no mining has been undertaken he may be able to gain information showing specimens of the various commercial minerals to the inhabitants of a neighbourhood and enquiring whether anything like them has been seen. In countries, covered with dense vegetation, prospecting is a matter of great difficulty and has to be confined largely to roads or native tracks and the examination of rivers, watercourses and beaches; therefore the prospector is warned to be on the alert to examine any fresh tracks, road or rail cutting that are being made and to interview those at work on them and enlist their assistance. Mr. Moor's experience teaches him that comparatively small excavations such as are required for fence-posts, for wells, or water-races have frequently resulted in the discovery of minerals and the cutting of a road or railway in a mineralised country affords an admirable opportunity of examining the geological structure of a country and a very good opportunity of actually discovering the outcrops of lodes. The natural cuttings caused by rivers and water courses, we are told, should always receive particular attention. The marshes at the foot of hills are fruitful sources of alluvial deposits and should be examined in the driest season of the year while the hills and higher ground can be examined in the driest season of the year. Then again the prospector is advised to bear in mind that certain minerals are usually associated with certain geological formations, though in this respect he should keep an open mind and not conclude too hastily that a particular mineral cannot exist in a given locality because he does not find the geological formations with which it is generally connected. Hints to prospectors are ample enough to teach the meanest cultivator how to recognise the minerals he tramples over and he thinks a wide distribution of Mr Moor's work would lead to the recovery of much of the hidden wealth now lying undisturbed, but quite near at hand.

IMPROVING INDIAN TOBACCO. THE consumption of tobacco in India must be enormous, for while the country produces a crop valued at about five millions sterling it also imports tobacco to the value of nearly a crore of rupees each year and little of this latter is Indian tobacco reimported so that the trade is a direct loss to India. A writer in the "Indian Trade Journal" refers to the work done by Mr. Bernard Coventry at Pusa in the matter of attempting to improve Indian tobacco but is very sceptical as to the value of these attempts since his opinion of Indian tobacco is low in the extreme and indeed there are few who hold it up as being of a high class but, we think he rather exceeds the truth when he says that most of it is only fit to be used for biris or else to be exported to Burma where mixed with other tobacco it is made into what are known as Burma cheroots "a recent cost of cigar which nevertheless finds a ready market among Europeans who have acquired the necessary taste." The author of those words is probably ignorant of the fact that the average Burma cheroot is made of tobacco of a quality far higher than that employed in the manufacture of the average cigar sold in England in many kinds of which, indeed, real tobacco is only to be found in the outer covering leaf. Admitting that it is possible to grow a better class of tobacco than is now produced, a difficulty in the way of making the best use of it is that natural conditions as they occur in this country are, according to Mr. Bernard Coventry, entirely opposed to good curing. This, however, may be a too sweeping assertion, because the climatic conditions of Pusa, where we presume the experiments were carried out, are by no means the same as they are elsewhere, and it may be that the necessary blend of humidity and warmth in the atmosphere, necessary for the proper fermentative changes indispensable to good curing, which does not exist at Pusa, may exist elsewhere, in the south on the East or West Coasts South for instance. Admitting again that this is a fact, it does not mean that successful curing by artificial means in specially constructed curing factories is not possible. The establishing of curing factories should do much to overcome the problem but it is pointed out the difficulty here is that the industry of tobacco growing is almost wholly in the lands of Indians. There would seem, therefore, to be two courses open, the first being a curing factories run on co-operative credit lines and the other a plantation runs with European capital or at least management with a factory to set an example and probably the latter would have the better effect.

CATTLE DISEASE IN UNITED PROVINCES. THE most noticeable feature of a report just issued by the Civil Veterinary Department of the United Provinces, is the emphasis laid upon a want of system in one respect which seriously militates against the efficiency of the Department Obviously when outbreaks of infectious diseases occur, the most important point at the outset is speed in applying remedial and preventative measures. In order to secure this early and reliable information is essential, but mainly owing to the dilatoriness of subordinate native officers this has been difficult to obtain. In the case of the epidemic of rinderpest, which was the most serious outbreak occurring in the Provinces during 1908-9, little inoculation could be done in several of the districts affected, simply on account of delay in submission of reports and want of co-operation on the part of the cattle-owners themselves. The latter, unfortunately, are apt to view the work of the Department with a suspicion which is not uncharacteristic of even the agriculturist at Home, but a better understanding with the people is indicated in many districts. To hasten reports, an arrangement is to be copied from Bengal and the Punjab by which patwaris will send information of outbreaks at once by postcard to the nearest veterinary assistant. Such a simple and obvious expedient, one would think, might have been employed earlier, but even at this belated juncture it may help to continue the decrease in deaths of cattle from contagious disease, which this report indicates. The mortality during last year was roughly 10,500, compared with 11,700 in the year before. As has been mentioned, an outbreak of rinderpest was the most serious that occurred amongst cattle and 34 districts were infected compared with 29 the year before. At the same time the number of deaths was reduced from roughly 7,800 to 6,600 Anthrax accounted for an increased fatality, 1,015 compared with 685 and foot and mouth disease was responsible for 1,957 deaths against 827 However, on the whole, the mortality amongst live stock has fallen and this may be almost entirely attributed to a better appreciation by the people of the good which the Department can do. One may merely add that amongst a list of diseases, concerning which there is no system of obtaining information, one is surprised to find rabies, and in the interests of the human population, the Superintendent might give this matter his attention at once.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden on Sunday at 5 a.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR C. S. BAYLEY, Resident, Hyderabad, returns to India from leave about the 3rd proximo.

MR. E. R. LOGAN has been appointed acting Consul for Sweden in Madras, in the place of Mr. C. W. Prest, resigned.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th October, 1909, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 32,231 maunds and Rs. 6,866 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned two appointments to be made in the Indian Enrolled List, one of which has been given to Mr. Maurice Butler and another will be shortly filled.

MR. C. KARUNAKARA MENON, B.A., Editor and Proprietor of the *Indian Patriot*, has offered himself as a candidate for election to one of the vacant Fellowships of the University of Madras.

A CASE of plague occurred last week near Kottayam, north of Travancore with fatal results. The man who died had gone to Palghat, a plague infested area, and on his return was found to be suffering from fever with other symptoms. Major Bidie, Durbar Physician, and Chief Medical Officer of State, has gone there to investigate.

WE understand that the estimates for productive irrigation works next year are being framed on one hundred and seventy lakh basis. This is twenty lakhs more than last year and is certainly fully justified by the irrigation report which has just been published.

THE Committee of Civilian members of Viceroy's Council which is sitting at Simla in connection with the reform scheme will not now break up until the 10th instant and the dates for proceeding on tour have been altered accordingly, the Law Member possibly starting on Wednesday and the Home Member on Thursday.

THE Madras Government, on a reference from the Collector of Bellary, directed that *post mortem* examination of animals which have died under suspicious circumstances, or in respect of which an offence is believed to have been committed, shall be conducted in Veterinary dispensaries, where such exist, and not in other institutions, and ruling that no fees shall be charged by Veterinary Assistants in charge of Government, Municipal, or Local Fund Dispensaries for such examinations.

FROM 1895 to 1906 (according to a report published at Liverpool) the cargo-carrying capacity of British vessels engaged in foreign trades increased from 13,000,000 to 22,000,000 tons.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT.

The Northern Territory.

THE FEDERAL SITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 26.

A conference will be held to-day between Mr. Peake, the Premier of South Australia, and the Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, Messrs. Murray and Watt, respectively, to discuss the financial agreement. Later in the day Mr. Peake will have an interview with the Prime Minister. The position is unchanged and seemingly all depends on the decision of the State Premiers. If they insist on the agreement as it stands the Government will, it is said, use every effort to put it through, and Ministers are credited with having the numbers. At the same time it is an open secret that they would welcome a notification by the Premier approving of the limitation of the period of payment to say, 25 years, the reason being that the Prime Minister would much prefer not being obliged to lay undue strain on the loyalty of his supporters. Mr. Peake was asked a few days ago whether, in view of the statements which had appeared in the press with respect to the financial agreement, he would favour any modification of its terms. Mr Peake said he could not see how the Prime Minister or any Premier could agree to a variation of what was a joint and several agreement, unless the whole of the parties to it were agreeable to such being made. The agreement was not arrived at without a great deal of the "give and take" spirit being exercised, and it represented a compromise. The States had a right to look to the Prime Minister to stand by the agreement to the last, or frankly to tell the Premiers of the States that he could not carry it. The State Governments could then decide whether, rather than have any modification of the agreement, they would not choose to put the whole question before the electors at the time of the Federal elections, and urge them to elect members, particularly Senators, to the Commonwealth Parliament pledged to stand by the Braddon clause until some scheme that would secure financial stability and security to the States should be agreed upon. That, of course, would be a far less satisfactory state of things for the Federal Treasury than what was given to it by the agreement. Mr. Peake said he believed that a limiting term of 25 years had been mentioned and in some respects that might be better for the States than an unlimited period especially if it were secured in the Constitution, for in that case it would be in the nature of a contract with the States for that length of time. For his part, however, he could not see how the agreement could be departed from unless the whole of the Premiers are representing the States were thoroughly in accord.

NORTHERN TERRITORY TRANSFER.

The people of South Australia have recently had such an unfortunate experience in respect to tentative agreements made with outside Governments that they have been reduced to the state of mind of the Psalmist when he wrote, "Put not your trust in princes." Four undertakings, which, when they were concluded, were hailed with the nearest approach to a political flourish of trumpets, have either been broken or are in great jeopardy. The first has relation to the Murray waters. Mr. Price was hailed as a most skilful diplomat when he returned to Adelaide, having induced Messrs. Swinburne and Lee, the representatives of the neighbour Governments to agree to a "modus vivendi" in respect to the river. From the first, however, it was apparent that the contracting parties on the other side of the border were not very enthusiastic in respect to their promise. First, New South Wales jibbed, and then Victoria protested, and the result is that after the wasting of much time in Parliament and elsewhere, there is every probability of the matter being thrashed out in the law courts. Shortly after his proposed compromise in respect to the Murray waters Mr. Price came to an agreement with Sir Thomas Bent upon the question of the disputed boundary between this State and Victoria. Here, again, however, the ink was scarcely dry before the Victorians repudiated the terms of the understanding. They had no respect either for the solemn word or for the attested signature of their Premier, but backed out because they thought they were not obtaining all the advantages which they claimed. Mention is made in the Scripture of a man "who sweareth to his hurt and changeth not." The Governments of the neighbour States are apparently not built on those lines, for the Victorian agreement has also been repudiated, and the question of the ownership of the disputed territory will soon have to be settled by the High Court. Nor are the Legislature of New South Wales and Victoria singular in the manner in which they regard the solemn agreements entered into by their accredited representatives. The Commonwealth Parliament is tarred with the same brush. Mr. Price some years ago entered into a contract with the Prime Minister for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth on certain terms, and it was promised that within the next year the Federal Parliament would deal with the matter. Though the agreement was ratified by the State Parliament soon after it was formulated, it was not brought into the House of Representatives until the present year, and now there is carping and grumbling concerning provisions which were thoroughly understood at the time the agreement was made. Yet another example of the small amount of reliance to be placed upon agreements between the representatives of Australian Governments is given by the financial understanding recently arrived at between the State Premiers and Mr Deakin. That, too, is hung up because certain members of the Federal House are anxious to peer behind the documents. One could forgive members of the Opposition for going back on the contract because they were not parties to it, but the position was very different with respect to members of the organisations which Mr. Deakin and Sir John Forrest represent.

THE CAPITAL.

The New South Wales Premier (Mr. Wade) carried back with him from Melbourne copies of the agreement arrived at between the Commonwealth and State of New South Wales with regard to the surrender of the territory in connection with the site for the Federal capital. Some alterations have been made in the original arrangement as the result of Mr. Wade's visit to Melbourne. He explains that the only alterations are with regard to paragraph 5, which now includes certain additional areas or foreshores of Jervis Bay, which had been proclaimed reserves, and had passed to the Commonwealth on the transfer of the Department of Defence These were included in the agreement for greater precaution, some doubt might otherwise exist whether they complied with the terms of the Constitution and were exclusively used in connection with the Department of Defence at the time of the transfer. Mr. Wade also points out that an agreement had been arrived at with regard to the position of the State towards the Commonwealth in connection with unpaid balances on the sale of Crown lands. The agreement provides for the surrender of about 900 square miles in the counties of Murray and Cowley. The right of the State or the residents therein to the use and control of the waters of the Queanbeyan and Molonglo rivers and their tributaries, which lie to the east of the Goulburn to Cooma railway, is to be subject and secondary to the use and requirements of the Commonwealth for all the purposes of the territory. The State consents to the construction by the Commonwealth in the State of such works as are necessary. The State reserves from sale, lease, or occupation all Crown lands within the area. The State also grants to the Commonwealth certain lands at Jervis Bay, and grants the right to construct a railway from the territory to Jervis Bay, and cannot claim compensation for the land required for the railway. In the event of the Commonwealth constructing a railway to the northern boundary of the territory the State agrees to construct a railway from a point near Yass to the Great Southern line, to join with the Commonwealth railway. The State further grants a right to the use, of the waters of the Snowy River and such rivers as may be agreed upon for the generation of electricity. Reasonable use of the waters of the Murrumbidgee River is allowed the State for conservation or irrigation. Disputes arising out of the agreement are to be settled by an arbitrator, or failing that two arbitrators are to be appointed, one by the Commonwealth Prime Minister and the other by the State Premier, the arbitration to be subject as nearly as practicable to the laws relating to arbitration in force in the State. The agreement is not binding until it is approved by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the State, and until legislation is passed enabling the Commonwealth and the State to effect the surrender and acceptance of the territory.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

The Melbourne Prime Minister has received despatches giving the date of Lord Kitchener's arrival in Australia. Lord Kitchener will reach Port Darwin on December 21, when he will be met by H. M. S. Encounter, one of the British squadron now in Australian waters, which has been specially commanded to proceed to that port for the purpose. After an inspection of Port Darwin which is recognised as a point of immense strategical importance, Lord Kitchener will proceed on H. M. S. Encounter to Thursday Island, where he will probably be met and officially welcomed by representatives of the Commonwealth Government, who will return in the cruiser. Opportunity will be taken of the call at Thursday Island to inspect the fortifications and the conditions there. Cairns, another port closely related to the defence of Australia, will also be visited. Lord Kitchener will probably not land finally in Australia, until Gladstone is reached. It will be from that point that his land inspection of the military conditions of Australia will commence, and probably he will be joined there by his aide-de-camp (Colonel Kirkpatrick). It is expected that Colonel Kirkpatrick, who will proceed from India via Fremantle, will reach Melbourne about December 1. The time intervening between his arrival and that of Lord Kitchener will be spent in the collecting of information and material which he (Colonel Kirkpatrick) may consider likely to prove of value to his chief in the work of inspection and advice that is to be undertaken.

THE DEFENCE BILL.

Shortly after meeting on Thursday the Federal House of Representatives went into Committee to consider further the Defence Bill. Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) submitted a new clause providing "that no officer, other than an officer of cadets, shall be promoted, except probationally, to any rank higher than that of captain until he has passed a course of practical and theoretical instruction at the Military College to perfect him in the practice of his own arm of the forces and to accustom him to the uses and possibilities of other arms." After discussion it was suggested that such examinations should be conducted by members of the staff of the Military College, and not necessarily at the College, and this being accepted by the Minister the clause was amended and added to the Bill. Mr. Kelly moved a new clause—"That no officer shall be promoted above the rank of major until he shall have shown himself fitted to command in the field a force of all arms." The clause was agreed to. Mr. Kelly moved a new clause providing "that no existing officer of the forces shall be disqualified for the rank he holds provided that he receives a certificate of his fitness for such rank from the director of the Military College within two years of the establishment of the College?" The clause was strenuously opposed by Mr. Joseph Cook, and after a long debate the Minister moved the omission of the word "provided" as a test vote. There were 28 votes on each side, and the Chairman gave his casting vote for the omission of the word. A further vote was taken on the question that the remainder of the clause should be omitted and this was carried by 29 votes to 27. The clause, as amended, was then agreed to by 33 votes to 21. Mr. Kelly moved a further new clause providing "that militia officers who pass the prescribed course at the Military College shall take seniority over other officers of similar rank who have not passed the said course." The matter was still under discussion when progress was reported.

NEW SOUTH WALES COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Further evidence of the unrest prevailing in Newcastle West was given on Saturday when the Federated Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association held its quarterly meeting. The following motion was submitted:—"That it is time that this Association let employers know that its members are no longer to be treated with contempt, and that unless the claims made by the federal council are at once conceded the members employed at the collieries will cease work, and that the federal council should be instructed to call all members of the federation in this and other States to refuse to handle New South Wales coal until the claims are conceded." The following amendment was moved:—"That the federal council should be instructed to inform the colliery proprietors and other employers to whom demands were made for improved working conditions that unless the claims referred to are granted by Saturday, October 30, the federal council of the Federated Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association of Australasia has been authorised to refer the claims made on its behalf to the Federal Arbitration Court for determination." The amendment after discussion was carried.

NEW SILVER COINAGE.

The new silver coinage which is under order from the Imperial Mint, will, it is expected, be ready for placing in circulation early next year. The Treasurer (Sir John Forrest) stated yesterday that the first order, which amounts to £200,000 face value, will be made up of 1,000,000 florins, 1,000,000 shillings, 1,000,000 sixpences, and 200,000 threepences. The silver will be stored in Melbourne, Sydney, and Perth, and will be introduced into the currency as occasion offers. Arrangements are being made to collect £1,00,000 worth of the existing coinage, which will be returned to the Imperial authorities, the arrangement being that the whole stock of silver currency now in Australia is to be returned at the rate of 100,000 a year.

ADVERTISING THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Minister for External Affairs was waited on Friday by representatives of one of the largest firms of French wool buyers with a view to the Commonwealth being represented at an exhibition to be held at Roubaix in 1911. It was suggested to Mr. Groom that a wool exhibit should be collected from all the States, and that a complete exhibition should be arranged of everything pertaining to the industry. It was further explained that Roubaix bought more Australian wool than any other centre and that this was a great opportunity for advertising the resources of the Commonwealth Mr Groom expressed himself as being very sympatnetic and asked for a full report about the matter.

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THE military authorities have been carrying out some interesting experiments at Betheny, near Rheims, with kites intended for reconnoitring purposes in time of war. A captain of artillery succeeded in rising to a height of 180 feet in a combination of six kites.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between George Digby Wybrow, late of the Madras Public Works Department, second son of the late Rev Henry Wybrow, Vicar of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, and Charlotte Maude, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. R. Backle, of Norton-Aldingbourne, Sussex.

THE correspondent of the *Times* in Peking sends an amusing account of the adventures of a bogus "Imperial Chinese Commissioner" among merchants and manufacturers in Great Britain. Posing as the "promoter of the first Imperial Chinese Industrial Exhibition to be held in Pekin in 1910," he has induced many confiding and prominent English firms to entrust him with important commissions. Not to mention confidential plans for 12 in. and quick-firing guns, he carried with him confidential plans and detailed drawings, confided to him by an English firm of the highest standing, of a 2 -knot cruiser that he had expressed his ability to sell to the Chinese Government for £1,120,000 A well known firm of English brewers actually printed for this "Imperial Commissioner" a circular pointing out that "the consumption of English-brewed pale ale in place of opium will be greatly beneficial to the Troops," being evidently under the impression that opium is issued as a regular ration. The ingenious adventurer is a Maltese, and is, therefore, entitled to the British passport he carries. Complaints had already been lodged against him in London, but no action could be taken.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

SULTAN SEEKS TO EVADE THE ISSUE.

Germany Urging a Fresh Loan.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Tangier telegrams report that the Germans are pressing Morocco to settle their claims immediately and are urging her to contract a loan.

The Sultan has replied in an evasive manner, which is considered highly unsatisfactory by all parties.

THE POSITION AT MELILLA.

Fresh Sweeping Movements.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Spaniards have begun a fresh series of sweeping movements by which they hope to establish their position on Melilla Peninsula without necessitating an advance into the mountains.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Two Cruisers to be Borrowed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Canada has decided to borrow two cruisers from the Admiralty, for the purpose of training officers and men for the Canadian Navy.

KING OF PORTUGAL'S TOUR.

Extraordinary Precautions.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The King of Portugal has started on official visits to Madrid, Windsor and Paris. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to ensure His Majesty's safety in Madrid.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Criminals to be Excluded.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The French Minister for War proposes to introduce legislation to exclude criminals from the Army. Eleven thousand such were enrolled during October under conscription.

THE KEIL DOCKYARD SCANDAL.

German Yards to be Re-organised.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

As a result of the revelations in the Keil dockyard case, it has been decided to re-organize the German Navy yards on commercial lines.

MORE COTTON FIRES IN LIVERPOOL.

Incendiarism Suspected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

There has been a recrudescence of cotton fires in Liverpool, similar to those at the end of July and the beginning of August. The fires have revived suspicions of incendiarism.

AUSTRALIAN MINERS' STRIKE.

Protracted Struggle Likely.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Sydney telegrams report that twelve thousand miners have struck work in Newcastle and Maitland districts. It is expected that the struggle will be protracted and trade in wool and wheat may be seriously hampered. It is suggested that coal may be obtained from Japan.

RACING RIOT IN VIENNA.

Police Charge the Mob.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The disqualification of the first three horses in a trotting race in Vienna on the ground of false start, led to a violent riot. Judges were mercilessly beaten and the stands wrecked. The police charged with swords and many people were injured.

MARTIAL LAW AT BARCELONA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Martial law has been abolished at Barcelona.

DEATH OF LIONEL BROUGH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The death is announced of Lionel Brough.

[Lionel Brough, the popular Comedian, was in Mr. Tree's London, American and Provincial Companies. He was born in 1838. Deceased was educated at the Grammar School, Manchester, and Priory College, London. As a youth he was clerk to John Timbs, editor of "Illustrated London News"; first appearance at Lyceum (under management of Madame Vestris and Charles Matthews), 1854; Published first number of "Daily Telegraph," instituted system of selling newspapers in the streets; afterwards was five years on staff of "Morning Star;" then entertainer at Polytechnic, etc.; joined theatrical profession (permanently) at Prince of Wales', Liverpool, 1863; played in almost every first class theatre in the United Kingdom, America, and South Africa; was engaged at Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, till lately.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day, and the steamer "Marmora" for Colombo and Australia at 1 a.m. to-day.

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Herr Bernstorff's Views.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The German Ambassador, Herr Bernstorff, addressed the Academy of Science at Philadelphia, defined Germany's foreign policy as purely commercial and without territorial ambitions. Germany, he said, was first to side with America on the occasion of the recent new departure in Chinese affairs, and she had proved always ready to adhere to the "open door," even at the expense of sacrificing some temporary advantages.

The development of the German Navy was intended to protect foreign trade and she did not desire to the rule the waves. She had resigned herself to the fact that there was no more any possibility of acquiring colonies suitable for migration.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION BY HON. MR. GOKHALE.

One Accused Tenders Apology.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, NOVEMBER 8.

The District Magistrate to-day was engaged in hearing a case in which Nilkunt Waman Bhide, Pleader, and Gangadhar Kandokar, printer and publisher, Bhara Bhusan Press, were charged by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale with defamation.

The District Magistrate on the 21st ultimo granted warrants against both who were released on bail. Mr. Apte, represented Mr. Gokhale; Mr. Baptista, Barrister from Bombay, with four local pleaders, defended Bhide.

The second accused tendered an apology and offered to give a donation by two hundred rupees to Karve's Widows Home and a Similar amount to the depressed classes mission. The complainant agreed to withdraw the charge against him accepting apology. Kandolikar was acquitted. On the examination of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale who expressed his willingness to accept the apology. The case against Bhide was proceeded with.

Complainant stated that the object of publishing the stanzas by accused was to lower him in the estimation of the public. The stanzas also imputed that complainant was intriguing with the British Government with whom he was installing himself and had brought about the ruin of Mr. Tilak who was extremely popular and the sole object was to turn the current of popular feeling against the complainant. There was not a particle of truth, complainant stated, in this. The other stanzas complained held complainant as a great boaster and could ruin anybody that he liked and lastly that he had drawn the noose around Tilak's neck to let him swing. A Sub-Police Inspector and the printer and publisher and an expert were examined. Cross-examination being reserved the case was adjourned till noon to day, the application for a long postponement being opposed by the prosecution. A large crowd of Brahmins in and outside the Court were eargerly awaiting the result of the proceedings.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

Against an Annoymous Writer.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHIRIA SIRAI, NOVEMBER 8.

A defamation case is proceeding before the Deputy Magistrate, Madhubinl, in which Mr. J. Henry Ray, Sub-Manager of Pandoul Factory charges one Ramgoolam Thakoor, son of a zemindar, with being the author of an anonymous petition against him sent to the Maharaja of Durbhanga. Mr. Hardless Government Handwriting Expert, has been examined on behalf of the prosecution.

BURMA COUNCIL.

Nominees of Rangoon Port Trust.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Port Commissioners have nominated for appointment for the Legislative Council, Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman, and Mr. J. R. Haliday.

CHOLERA IN BURMA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 8.

Cholera of a virulent type has broken out at Singu Township, Madaya District, and medical assistance from Mandalay Hospital has been sent up.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 8.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" arrived in port from Bombay this afternoon with drafts from England for various regiments in Burma. She called at Madras, embarked number of officers and details from Wellington. She leaves on Friday for Karachi with 25th Mounted Infantry which arrived from Mandalay to-day, calling at Madras en route to embark 11th Co. of second (Queen's) Own Sappers and Miners.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The Lieutenant-Governor, with Lady Baker and party, arrived at Sealdah from Darjeeling at one o'clock to-day.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

National Bank's Tender Accepted.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 8.

The Karachi Port Trustees, with the sanction of the Government of India, have accepted the tender of the National Bank of India, Limited, for the loan of £333,000 at the rate of £93-10-6 per cent. subject to conditions named in the invitation of Port Trustees to tender. The National Bank's tender was the highest made.

THE VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

A Quiet Sunday.

PARADE OF STATE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, NOVEMBER 7.

It being Sunday, Their Excellencies spent a quiet day. In the morning they attended divine service at Morar, after which Lady Minto, accompanied by Mrs. Pinhey and Colonel Crooke Lawless, visited the Hospital. In the evening Their Excellencies inspected the Fort, where they had tea with His Highness.

GWALIOR, NOVEMBER 8.

This morning the Viceroy inspected the Gwalior State troops. There were over 4,700 men on parade under the personal command of His Highness the Maharaja. Nothing could have been smarter than the way in which they marched past and performed all their other movements, the gaallop past of the horse artillery and a charge by the cavalry causing special admiration. At the conclusion of the parade His Excellency addressed His Highness and his officers in most eulogistic terms congratulating the Maharaja on the extreme efficiency of his forces. Certainly the smart and soldierlike appearance of the troops which include three cavalry and two infantry regiments of Imperial Service Troops reflect the greatest credit on their training. The Viceroy was attended at the saluting point by Major-General Drummond, Inspector of Imperial Service Troops, Colonel Grimston and Major Goodenough, inspecting officers, and his own staff, whilst among the distinguished assembly of spectators were Her Excellency Lady Minto, Lady Antrim. Mrs. Pinhey and many guests of His Highness. Everything went off with the regularity of an Aldershot parade.

There was a Gymkhana in the afternoon at which Lady Antrim distributed the prizes. In the evening there was a dinner party at the Palace.

THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

Receives the Order of the Crown of India

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The following communique has been issued:—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Excellency the Countess of Minto.

THE REFORM SCHEME DETAILS.

European Claims to Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

Strong claims are being put forward by the European community for its representation in the New Councils under the Reform Scheme. Circular letters have already been issued by the several Associations to start a propaganda for securing something like separate election.

A correspondent writing to the *Englishman* to-day says: "Europeans and Eurasians are, of course, supposed to have their interests safe-guarded by officials on Councils, but these officials are simply under the thumb of the Government, and they have had experience of what that comes to under a weak Government. Had Europeans been properly represented, such a gross failure of justice as in the case of the murder of Mr. Bloomfield, could hardly have taken place."

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Sir P. M. Mehta Blamed for the Split.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in a leader this morning, entitled "How bring about a United Congress," reviews the history of the birth of the Convention after the Surat split and holds Sir P. M. Mehta entirely responsible for the failure of the conciliation, which Messrs. Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose have so long tried to effect. It thinks that Sir P. M. Mehta ought to have appealed to both parties for acceptance of the new creed, which certainly would have improved the situation." The paper condemns the establishment of a creed and says: "It is only secret societies which impose creeds and conditions on their members. They may have their creeds, signs, watchwords and so forth to serve particular purposes. Why should an organization like the National Congress be reduced to the position of such an exclusive society?"

DHUBRI EXHIBITION.

Japanese Goods to be Shown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Dhubri, under the patronage of the E. B. and Assam Government, which is expected to be a great success, was opened to-day. Exhibits will be received up to the 25th January, 1910. Some of the premier Railways have promised to grant concessions to exhibitors.

With a view to securing an Indian Market, the Consul-General for Japan, has arranged, in co-operation with the Department of Commerce and Industry, Yokohama, for the exhibition of Japanese goods. The Exhibition opened to-day and was successful in every respect.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

Ladies' Section Arranged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 8.

There will be a ladies' section at the coming Lahore Exhibition, the President being Mrs. Parsons, wife of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, with Lady P. C. Chatterji, and Sarala Devi Chaudhurani Shahdin as Vice-Presidents.

ALLEGED SEDITION AT LAHORE.

Report Unconfirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 8.

The news of the arrest of Ajit Singh, near the Persian Gulf, has not been confirmed.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Military League in a Dilemma.

London, October 23.

Many officers of the Military League in Greece, fearing that punishment may be meted out to them in the event of King George's a abdication or death, are pressing the Crown Prince to renounce his right of succession to the throne in favour of his infant son. The moderate members of the League, however, deprecate the proposal.

The "Neue Freie Presse" (states the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing on September 19) dates from Athens a statement that King George has now abandoned the idea of abdication which he entertained for some time. This change, it adds, is due to the conviction acquired by King George that the movement among the officers is not anti-dynastic, and also to the advice of foreign Courts that he should not think of leaving the throne.

Canada's Docking Facilities.

London, October 23.

The "Times" states that Messrs. Harland and Wolf (of Belfast), the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Allan Steamship Line, and the Dominion Government will unite in constructing at St. John, in New Brunswick a dry dock and repairing plant capable of accommodating the largest battleships. The Canadian Government will subsidise the undertaking to the extent of 3 per cent. with a limit of £9,000 a year.

Tasmanian Political Situation.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Hobart, October 24.

A division on the non-confidence motion was taken at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the Labour Government being defeated by 16 votes to 10.

It is understood that at a caucus meeting of the Labour Party yesterday it was decided to ask His Excellency the Governor for a dissolution, but it is generally believed that this will not be granted, as the anti-socialist party is now solid and able to carry on the business of the country.

His Excellency the Governor will receive Mr. Earle to-morrow.

Tsar Reaches Italy.

VISITOR HEDGED AROUND BY POLICE AND SOLDIERS.

London, October 24.

The Tsar reached Racconigi (in the extreme north-west of Italy) yesterday in glorious weather, and in honour of his visit the Russian and Italian flags were flown on every house in the town.

Signor Morgana, a well-know non-Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was denied access to the railway station to observe the arrival of the royal visitor, and the representatives of "L'Avanti," a Socialist daily newspaper published in Rome, were ejected from the station. Only holders of police permits were allowed to watch the procession of royal personages through the town and even those had to stand behind triple lines of infantry and cavalry. The artists engaged to perform at the Royal Palace in the evening were forbidden to bring dressing cases or musical portfolios.

The public buildings and private residences in Rome were decorated yesterday. At the request of the municipality of Rome the Socialist Mayor of the city attended King Victor Emmanuel's palace at Racconigi to greet the Tsar.

Finances of New Zealand.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT SCHEME.

Wellington, October 24.

Speaking of the financial position of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward said yesterday that the consolidated fund account for the six months showed a credit balance of nearly £60,000, while the Public Works' account had available a balance of over £500,000. Loans amounting to £3,000,000 had been renewed, the saving in interest amounting to £5,200 per annum. The Government had introduced a national provident scheme for the establishment of a fund, the contributors to which will be enabled and encouraged to make provision for old age and sickness and the maintenance of widows and orphans. The fund will be subsidised and guaranteed by the Government. The scheme will be confined to persons whose incomes do not exceed £200 per annum.

Arbitration in New South Wales.

BREACHES OF AWARDS.

Sydney, October 24.

For the past few days his Honour Judge Heydon, the President of the Industrial Court, has been at Newcastle in connection with prosecutions for breaches of the Court's awards. In one case Goninan and Co. were charged with breaches of the award and the common rule at the instance of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society. These were in respect of three employees who, it was alleged, were not receiving the full rates of wages for journeymen. His Honour imposed a fine of £3 3s., with £5 5s. costs, in each case. In two other cases, which were withdrawn, similar costs were allowed against the union.

His Honour gave judgment on Friday in a number of cases in which colliery proprietors were charged with breaches of the engineering award in respect of the employment of certain men who, it was claimed, came under the operation of the award. He said that he had come to the conclusion that in three cases John and William Brown were guilty, and in two cases not guilty. The East Greta Company was guilty in five cases and not guilty in one case. The Newcastle Coal Mining Co. was guilty in four cases. The Scottish-Australian Co. was guilty in two and not guilty in two other cases. The A. A. Company was guilty in three cases; the Newcastle-Wallsend Company was guilty it two cases and the Wickham and Bullock Island Coal Mining Company were guilty in one case. He intended to apply the same penalty to all of them. He did not wish to make fine distinctions in each case, because there were none that he could stigmatise as sweating. The defendants were fined £5 5s. in each case in which they were found guilty. In the case against John and William Brown the defendants were fined £2 10s. each with the alternative of one week's imprisonment. With hard labour, in each case. He allowed the successful part £7 17s 6d costs in each case. As Dr. Brisenden, who appeared for the defendants, said that time was wanted to consider the position, time was allowed in which to pay.

The total amount of the costs which will have to be paid by the defendants is £118 13s. 6d. and the fines amount to £105.

A Gruesome Discovery.

Melbourne, October 24.

A mystery which suggests either foul play or a ghastly practical joke is at present under investigation by the police. A woman's foot, bearing every appearance of having been amputated, was found yesterday morning on the beach near St. Kilda, and is now at the morgue.

Two little boys, Norman Norton and Brennan Lyons, were playing on the beach near the Bluff yesterday morning when they stumbled across this ghastly piece of flotsam. The foot was inside a stocking, tightly laced up in a fashionable shoe. The boys unlaced the shoe and pulled out the foot, and then took the shoe and the foot to the police. The foot is, from its size and shape, obviously a woman's. It had apparently been cut off for about a week.

Mr. William A. Hughes, the dispenser to the Goal Hospital, on seeing the foot formed the opinion that an operation had been performed. The St. Kilda police are inclined to think that the discovery is the outcome of what may be regarded by a medical student as a joke.

A Press Communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Evan Ebenezer Biss to the Indian Educational Service as Principal of the Training College at Dacca.

THE KING'S 68th ANNIVERSARY.

A New Horoscope.

Our Beloved Sovereign was born on the 9th November, 1841, which was a Tuesday, and as the same day recurs on the same date in the Calendar only every 34th year, to-day is the second occasion in the life of His Majesty that the day and date correspond with the date and day on which he was born, the first occasion having been in 1875, thus 1841+34=1875+34=1909.

By way of explanation, it may be stated that in astrology the Planets are associated with the days of the week as follows:—Sunday, the Sun; Monday, the Moon; Tuesday, Mars; Wednesday, Mercury; Thursday, Jupiter; Friday, Venus; and Saturday, Saturn. Therefore, His Majesty's Planet is Mars.

It must now be explained that Mars' position alternates in two of the Signs of the Zodiac, namely, Aries (the first Sign) and Scorpio (the eighth Sign), and that their nature is quite different in fact; contrary, as Aries is masculine, fiery, changeable, and equinoctial, while Scorpio is feminine, watery, and fruitful.

Similarly, the seven Planets are associated with the seven Gems and the seven Metals, namely,

The Sun with the Ruby and Gold.
The Moon with the Pearl and Silver.
Mars with Coral and Iron.
Mercury with the Emerald and Quicksilver.
Jupiter with the Yellow Ruby and Copper.
Venus with the Diamond and Tin.
Saturn with the Sapphire and Lead.

Therefore, His Majesty's Gem and Metal, in connection with his Planet Mars, are Coral and Iron, which he should always have on his person.

Furthermore, according to Syrian belief and custom, if His Majesty wished to propitiate his Planet Mars, his offering would be Carraway seed, a few grains of which he should make it a practice to eat every Tuesday morning of his life as to him the harbinger of peace, happiness, and prosperity.

His Majesty's characteristics, controlled by Mars' alternating position in the Signs of Aries and Scorpio, are subject to two variable influences as stated below in juxtaposition:—

WHILE MARS IS IN ARIES.	WHILE MARS IS IN SCORPIO.
He will be mild and docile, contented and cheerful, affectionate, tenderhearted, and generous, patient and peaceful, humane and forgiving, reserved and meditative, musical and sociable, easily led, and he will be much admired by all who have the privilege of becoming associated with him.	He will be discreet, cautious, secretive, and wise proud and haughty, severe and obstinate when wronged or irritated, courageous and calm in danger, repellent, deliberative prone to gaiety, brave in combat, restless and inclined to move about.

His Majesty being so great a monarch, the events of his life have been recorded from time to time with greater care and accuracy perhaps than those of any other living personage, and accordingly it is unnecessary for me to refer to His Majesty's Horoscope in its effect on the past; but in regard to the future, however unpleasant it is to record it, I wish to state that as Mars will enter Aries this month, troubles will occur of a serious nature and in quick succession, affecting both Naval and Military affairs, which will cause His Majesty great personal care and anxiety, more than he has ever experienced before, but he will enjoy good health and will be prosperous. Mars in the Seventh Sign (Libra) indicates disputes with other Powers, and a Naval demonstration may be necessary to preserve peace; while Saturn in the Eighth Sign (Scorpio) indicates that, under this leaden heel, terrible suffering will result to England, Austria, Germany, and Denmark.

Next month (December), Mars and Saturn will be almost in conjunction close to the meridian in opposition to Jupiter, and therefore serious troubles are before England. An intricate question will crop up, which will have to be handled and solved with special care and discretion on the part of the leading statesmen, but they will fail to grapple with it, and His Majesty will steer them through the difficulty.

I am sorry to be obliged to record that the King and Royalty have some suffering before them.

The present location of Mars and Saturn in the ruling Sign of England is ominous of grave danger in the near future, and the dawn of the ensuing year will be a period that will long be remembered. Austria, India, and Africa will be the scenes of startling events before long.

A. M. JACOB,
late of Simla.

PATRIARCH OF ANTIOCH AT TRIVANDRUM.

Guest of the Maharajah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, NOVEMBER 8.

His Holiness the Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, who has been touring in places north of Travancore and visiting several Syrian Churches, arrived here on Saturday evening by cabin boat, sent by His Highness the Maharajah whose guest the Patriarch is during his stay here. Chakkay jetty, where he landed, was tastefully decorated with wreaths. Nearly all the Syrian Christians were present at Chakkey, and also a sprinkling of other religionists, in response to an invitation issued.

Mr. A. J. Vieyera, Chief Secretary, Travancore Government, was at the landing place and received the Patriarch telling him he was sent by His Highness the Maharajah to receive His Holiness, and render any help that might be necessary.

The Patriarch thanked Mr. Vieyera, and asked him to convey his grateful acknowledgments to His Highness the Maharajah. The Patriarch was presented with wax candles by the local Jacobite Vicar. Some leading gentlemen were introduced to the Patriarch, after which a procession was formed. A large number of silk umbrellas, and gold and silver crosses formed a imposing features of the procession. His Highness the Maharajah's Nair 2nd Brigade Band, which was present at the landing stage, accompanied the procession walking just in front of the State carriage sent by the Maharajah in which were seated the Patriarch with Mr. Vieyera, Chief Secretary.

A short delay was made at the Syrian Church which was gaily decorated. The Patriarch entered the Church and offered prayers, when the procession was resumed and presently reached the "Observatory" that is the Bungalow set apart by the Maharajah for the accommodation of the Patriarch and his staff. After arrival at the "Observatory," the Maharajah's Private Secretary came under the command of the Maharajah and enquired after the health of the reverened prelate. The Patriarch will remain here till next Monday.

EURASIAN OR NATIVE CHRISTIAN?

Question under the Arms Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 8.

The judgment was delivered by the Second Presidency Magistrate to-day, in the case in which Messrs N. V. Ramanujam Chetty and Sons, arms dealers, were prosecuted for selling a revolver to one Mascarenhas, who called himself a Eurasian.

His Worship held that the man was a Native Christian only, but considering that the firm's action had been bona fide, he warned the principal partner to be more careful and discharged him.

GENERAL BOOTH, whose health is improving, preparing material for an autobiography.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lord Roberts on Marksmanship.

THE NEW RESERVE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Lord Roberts, at the Marylebone Rifle Club the other evening, made another of his eminently practical speeches, showing no sign of relaxing his efforts towards securing efficient Empire Defence. Referring to the Club he said:—From the Secretary's statement it appeared that over 1,000 men and youths had already been taught to shoot at the Club. That alone was very satisfactory, for in the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs there were over 2,000 clubs, and if every one of those clubs within the next two or three years turned out 1,000 men able to use the rifle, a very simple calculation would show how soon we should have a reliable body of shots in this country. Another feature which interested him was that at their range the boys from the elementary schools were taught to shoot. That was very delightful, because it kept the boys out of mischief, it gave them something to think about, and if later on some of them drafted into the Army or the Territorials, they would find that they had already learnt a lot that later in life, would have been much more troublesome to acquire. His experience in various campaigns had taught him the importance of the soldier being able to use to the best advantage the weapon which might be the recognised arm for the time being. When he joined the Army that arm was the old musket known as "Brown Bess" about which it had been said that a man standing at the bottom of Ludgate Hill would have some difficulty in hitting St. Paul's with it. At any rate, the instructions generally given to the soldiers was, "Don't let off your musket until you can see the white of the enemy's eye," and that meant about forty yards on a fine day. But to-day the position was altered, and anything within 2,000 yards was called the fire zone; and that meant that if we were going to fight successfully, our soldiers must be able to use the modern rifle with skill up to 2,000 yards. His experience in different parts of the world, and particularly in South Africa, had convinced him that the one thing our soldiers needed was to be more skilful shots than they were. On going over the South African battlefields a second time, and examining into all the circumstances, he felt assured that many of those things which were known as "regrettable incidents" were brought about by our men not being able to use the rifle with skill, and that they had not sufficient confidence in themselves when they were spread out to keep their nerve, so that eye and hand could work together. That skill could only be obtained by practice and that was why he had advocated so strongly the starving of miniature rifle clubs. He was glad to see that idea was being taken up so generally and he believed its popularity would increase when it became better known that a man who had been wholly trained at a miniature range could go to Bisley and hold his own in the open and at long ranges.

THE NEW RESERVE.

The reply sent by the East Riding County Association to the War Office circular anent the formation of a Territorial Reserve is, in fact, a recapitulation of the objections to such a scheme which were put forward some weeks ago, when the circular in question was first made public. Since this is the moment when County Associations throughout the kingdom are framing their replies to the circular, it may not be inopportune to devote a little space to the further discussion of the proposed Reserve. There are two main questions which overshadow the issue, and it is upon the answer which we must make to those questions that will depend the existence of the Territorial Reserve. First of all what effect will the formation of the new organization have upon the present force? There can be no doubt about it that the effect will be detrimental. It is not as if our recruiting ground for citizen soldiery was unlimited. The limits are exceedingly well defined. There are only a limited number of young men in Great Britain who can be persuaded to enlist into the Territorial Army. The number is barely sufficient to maintain units at the present establishment of the force. These young men can roughly be divided into two categories. The first category consists of young men who do not find the experiment they have embarked upon to their liking and who would be glad to retire from the Force as soon as possible, but who are obliged to continue to work out the four-year period of their engagement. In the second category we have the real enthusiasts, who, having once joined, will continue to serve in the ranks until debarred by the age-limit or the calls upon their time made by their civilian occupations. To the first category the new Reserve will not appeal at all; they have no enthusiasm for the active force, and no inclination save to sever their connection with all forms of soldiering as soon as possible. In the second category there will always be a limited number of men who have bona-fide reasons for not being able to continue with the active force, and would be glad to pass into some kind of reserve rather than sever their connection with the citizen army entirely; but is it worth while forming a Territorial Reserve for the benefit of these few, specially since most of them would in any event be eligible for the veteran reserve? We do not want a reserve composed almost exclusively of ex-corporals, and that is what such a reserve would amount to, for what status would such men hold vis-a-vis of the non-commissioned officers of the active units on mobilization? It is generally belived that the authorities nursed the hope in their bosoms that the formation of a reserve would tend to expedite retirement from the active force, that a great majority of men would pass into the reserve on the expiration of their four years service, and that thus the flow of recruits would be accelerated. A moment's consideration will show that this is a totally false supposition. The provision of additional exits to a theatre will not tend to "fill the house" unless there is a run on the piece. We cannot anticipate a constant run upon the Territorial Army and, therefore, it is useless to provide more means of egress unless we can at the same time induce more recruits to enter, which can only be done either by offering greater inducements to join the Territorial Army or by educating young England to a sense of civic and patriotic duty.

The formation and maintenance of the proposed Reserve will cost money—very little money, it is true, but, still, in these hard times it is as well to look twice at every penny lest we expend it upon a worthless article. If there are any spare pennies to be squeezed out of the Government it would be a pity if they were expended on the maintenance of a Reserve that nobody wants to join, and which would be of little intrinsic value when formed. We have a better use for those pennies which will produce more efficiency and more general satisfaction, whilst providing at the same time those paper numbers which delight the hearts of politicians and statistians. This better use will be described after the second fundamental question has been dealt with, namely, of what use will this Territorial Reserve be once it has come into existence? The echo answers, "What?" We are told daily that even the active Territorial, with his limited facilities for training, is totally unfit to defend the country against foreign conscripts; how infinitely useless would the Territorial Reservist be, then, arguing from the same standpoint! The old Volunteer Force has been wiped out, done away with, abolished, because as a fighting machine it was useless. It is a pure waste of time and money to rack our brains to design another similar machine. We have a better use for our spare pennies.

AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

Let us take it for granted that mere numbers are soothing to our national pride, and that efficiency is the delight of those among us who have some knowledge of military matters. The problem before us, therefore, is how to increase the efficiency of our Territorial Army, and at the same time add several thousands of nominal soldiers to our muster-roll—these latter as a sop to our "amour propre," and to that vast body of civilian military critics who place their faith in paper statistics. To perform this herculean feat at a purely nominal expense is the problem which we have to solve; at the first glance it would appear to be one difficult of solution, and the ill-considered scheme embodied in the War Office circular above referred to is the best solution that Mr. Haldane and his advisers can produce. Let us, however, take heart; neither the Secretary of State for War nor the majority of his advisers have much real practical knowledge of the inner workings of the Territorial Army, whilst, luckily for the nation at large, the County Associations of the Territorial Force have. The writer of the present article has not had access to the replies which all these bodies throughout the United Kingdom are sending to the War Office circular, but he believes that the following suggestions are embodied in the majority of the replies that will be sent in. These suggestions may be set forth in the form of an alternative scheme, which may be briefly summarised as follows:

1. A commanding officer shall have the power at any time to transfer a man into Territorial Reserve provided that he has completed not less than twenty recruit drills.

2. A non-commissioned officer or man of the Territorial Army, on completion of not less than four years' service, shall be allowed, with the consent of his commanding officer, to transfer to the Reserve, so far as possible continuing to hold the same rank as he held at the time of transfer.

3. Men of the Reserve to serve for not less than three years in that force, during each year to perform not less than twenty company drills, and the prescribed course of musketry.

4. Each Reservist shall, at least once during his period of service, attend an eight days' camp with his unit.

5. Each unit under its authorised establishment may complete its establishment from its own Reservists.

6. Men of the Reserve to retain the arms and clothing in their possession at the time of transfer. Pay, during annual training, and separation allowance to be issued at half the rate issued in the active force.

7. Each battalion of infantry, brigade of artillery, regiment of yeomanry, or other unit shall be responsible for the raising, maintenance, and training of its own Reservists, the number of whom shall be limited to 50 per cent. of its own authorised establishment.

8. Men who have served in the Yeomanry or Volunteer Forces, but who do not belong to any existing force, are eligible for enlistment into the Territorial Reserve.

9. Officers, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the authorised establishment in each rank, may be (a) transferred from the Territorial Army after not less than three years' service with the colour, or (b) may be seconded from the Territorial Army for periods of not less than six months and not exceeding three years, such seconded (or Reserve) service to count as half-time towards qualification for medals, decorations, or outfit allowance.

10. The Reservists will not be organised in separate companies, etc., within the unit, but will be borne as supernumerary to the establishment of existing companies, etc.

11. One officer and two sergeants in each unit will be seconded from the Territorial unit, to act respectively as assistant adjutant and assistant sergeant-instructors, so as to ensure that each Reservist becomes efficient. These appointments will be made subject to the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, supported by the adjutant, and will carry with them a consolidated bounty of 2s and 1s. per annum respectively for each efficient man on the strength of the Reserve of the unit.

THE ADVANTAGES.

The advantages claimed for the above scheme are the increased efficiency of the Territorial unit, owing to the fact that all unsatisfactory recruits would be passed into the Reserve, and their places taken by new recruits. It would tend to stimulate recruiting for the Territorial Force, as a man would know that he would only be obliged to do one year's probation with three years in the Reserve should he not find soldiering to his taste, whilst it would afford an easy solution to the difficulty in which some keen officers and men now find themselves, owing to a temporary stress of civilian work. On the other hand, it cannot be contended that the Reserve so formed would be likely to be a very efficient force, but it would be, at least, more efficient than the force whose organization was outlined in the recent War Office circular, and it would cost the country no more. The existence of such a force would ensure that every Territorial unit attended camp for the fifteen days at its full authorised establishment, if not, indeed, in excess of this number; the wastage of the "one-week-men" would be more than compensated for by the arrival of the Reservists in camp.

THE TECHNICAL RESERVES.

To create a technical Reserve such as is foreshadowed in the War Office circular, is either to create nothing or enter light-heartedly upon a tremendous undertaking, without any visible or probable funds to ensure success. Of course it is easy to take a medical directory or a list of members of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and to say to a fondly credulous public, "Here is the technical Reserve of officers for the R. E., M. G. and the R. E." Such a proceeding means nothing costs nothing, and is sure to please a few simple-hearted folk who love to pin their faith on paper soldiers. It is equally easy, by a mere trick of nomenclature to call all the members of motor-cycle clubs technical Reservists. This country is getting a little wearied of technicalities, theories and phrases, while, on the other hand, it has urgent need of men who have received at least a veneer of military training. To imagine that a civilian, because he happens to be an M. E. or a motor-cyclist is going to be anything else but a nuisance to all with whom he comes in contact is to give the lie to history and to suggest that when our hour of danger comes we shall be able to spare capable soldiers to teach incapable civilians the rudiments of their military duties. There are a few who uphold this view.

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY.

Further Searches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8

Seven further searches in connection with Haludbari dacoity were made in Wilganje Section to-day. The searches commenced simultaneously at six o'clock under the supervision of the police. Some papers, the nature of which has not yet been ascertained were found and taken possession of. Two guns, one a breach loader, and the other a muzzle loader, were found at the house in Mominpur Road. Noor Khan produced a license for the former and stated that he also held a license for the latter but could not produce it. The rifle was accordingly seized pending the production of the license.

Seven houses were also raided at Sibpur by the police this morning. They were surrounded by constables armed with regulation lathies. The houses were searched simultaneously. Search witnesses were secured with some difficulty. They were afraid to be witnesses for reasons best known to themselves. Amongst things carried away by the police from different houses were a copy of "Karmayogi," "Bande Mataram," "New India," "Navayuga" and some private letters and books. The police, it is said, was very courteous to the house holders throughout the operations.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Visit to Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., reached here this morning with Mrs. Macdonald and visited prominent officials and citizens. The afternoon is being spent in seeing city life on foot with Mr. Sen, Barrister. Mrs. Macdonald paid a visit to the Lucknow Women's College and the Hindu Girls School this afternoon with Mrs. Sen. Mrs Macdonald appreciated the work being done by the latter institution in breaking the prejudice against female education. She inquired the age at which girls get married and was sorry to learn that after marriage they discontinue coming to school.

To-morrow the People's Association invites Mrs. and Mr. Macdonald to a tea party.

MR. MAURICE BUTLER has been appointed to the enrolled list of the Finance Department, Government of India.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE SWAMI NARAYEN SECT.

Management of Temple Property.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

VAIDYA SHASTRI NARAINSHANKER DEVRANKAR AND 66 OTHERS *vs.* KUVERBAI, WIDOW, AND 15 OTHERS.

For the Plaintiffs-respondents:—Mr. T. T. Musmudar, instructed by Messrs. M. N. Mehta and T. R. Desai.

For the Defendants-appellants:—Mr. G. S. Rao, and Mr. Ratantal Ranchoddas.

This was an appeal filed from the decision of Mr. R. Knight, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who had in April, 1905, passed a decree partly in plaintiffs' favour.

The plaintiffs were members or Satsangis of the Swami Narayen sect. For administrative purposes, that sect was divided into two branches, the one subject to the Narnarayaan Gadi, situated in Ahmedabad; the other to the Lakshmi Narayen Gadi, situated in Vadtal. The plaintiffs belonged to the Ahmedabad branch. They stated that very extensive property, both movable and immovable, lying both in British and foreign territory, belonged to the Ahmedabad branch. The chief temple was in Ahmedabad, and there were many other temples subordinate to it. The property had been given and dedicated to the deity by the Satsangis who were very numerous; and they said the plaintiffs were entitled to supervise its management. The income was spent on the worship of Narnarayen and other gods, on the maintenance of holy men or Tyagis, and on the celebration of the festivals of the sect, and generally for the advantage of the Satsangis. The plaintiffs alleged that it was public religious property, and had been since its foundation; and it was not the private property of any individual. They further stated that the numerous subordinate temples were occupied by the Tyagis, under the control of their superiors or Mahants. A chief officer of Acharya was appointed to supervise them all, and that post was conferred on the late Purshottamprasad by the Satsangis and the Sadhus. They contended that he was not entitled to divert the public religious property to his private uses, but influenced by evil companions he had been guilty of gross mismanagement. The plaintiffs said that they had obtained the permission of the Advocate-General to sue him under Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code and were about to take action thereon but in the meantime he died. Thereafter his widow (the first defendant), the Satsangis and the Tyagis together selected Kunjbihari Maharaj (the second defendant) and in accordance with the commandments of Sejanand Swami, the founder of the sect, installed upon him the Narnarayen Gadi, and invested him with the management of the property. This was on 15th December, 1901. They further submitted that the defendants criminally obstructed Kunjbihari and tried to manage the property themselves on the pretence that it was private property. During Purshottamprasad's incumbency he disregarded the founder's commandments and diverted millions of rupees to his private use. He also bestowed upon his companions buildings dedicated to the deity. Finally, he made a will wherein he treated the property of the sect as his private property and made the sixteenth defendant, a child of two years and a half, the owner of it. The will also provided for the maintenance of his family and even bestowed immoveable property upon them.

Defendants, 3 to 15, supported the sixteenth defendant. They submitted that the property belonged to the sixteenth defendant and was not public religious property. Defendants 3, 4, and 5, the ruglanders, had admitted before the Income-tax Collector that the property pertained to the deity, and the third defendant had deposed before the Court below in Suit 3 of 1897 that Swaminarayen's temple was public property. A dispute between the second and the sixth defendant was pending in the Civil Courts about their right to the Acharyaship and the public religious property should not be used in that ligitation.

But defendants, 3 to 15, had spent and were spending thousands of rupees from the temple funds for the benefit of the sixteenth defendant. The plaintiffs alleged that they were not managing the property properly, nor spending the money on the upkeep of the temples and the religious and charitable objects connected therewith. They further alleged that the deceased Purshottamprasad was a mere trustee of the property, but on the authority of the will defendants, 3 to 15, set up defendant 16th's private ownership thereof. The public religious trust had thus been violated and the plaintiffs prayed that the Court would remove, defendants, 3 to 15, from the management and possession of the chief temple, and of all the subordinate temples of the Ahmedabad Swaminarayen sect and of all property pertaining thereto; that if the Court thought fit, it would appoint the plaintiffs or Kunjbihari as new trustees and that it would appoint him as Manager of all the aforesaid temples and property; that it would take an account of the income and expenditure from the time of Purshottamprasad's accession as Acharya onwards and that it would direct that the new trustees might recover from Purshottamprasad's estate and from defendants, 3 to 15, whatever sums might be found due; that it would frame a scheme of management and grant whatever other relief it might deem proper.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant had replied that Kunjbihari was not her husband's successor or adopted son, and that he had not been installed on his Gadi as alleged; that the 16th defendant was the real Acharya; that the property was not public religious property; that there had been no mismanagement on the part of her husband, or on that of the trustees; and that she had been wrongly joined as a party. After some preliminary objections to the style and title accorded in the plaint to the second and the sixteenth defendant respectively, the fourth defendant replied that the property in suit belonged to the sixteenth defendant, as a son by Purshottamprasad, who had bequeathed it to him by his will. The other defendants had been appointed executors by that will, and thus they, with the exception of the sixth defendant, had become possessed of the property. He contended that the suit was barred by suit No. 736 of 1901, which was then pending before that Court as an appeal and which was instituted by the second defendant against the sixteenth defendant and the executors; that the first two defendants had been wrongly and needlessly joined, and the suit was bad for misjoinder of causes of action and of parties, and for non-joinder of parties; that the suit could not lie unless Purshottamprasad's will be first cancelled; that no personal claim against defendants 3 to 15 was disclosed; that the plaint did not disclose who had created the alleged trust nor when nor for what purposes, and was therefore bad. He maintained that Sahanand, the founder of the sect, also called Swaminarayen, had been the owner of the property in suit; he divided it between his two nephews whom he had adopted and thence forward they and their successors had been the owners of the property. He submitted that it was not true that the Satsangis and the Sadhus appointed the Acharya; that he was nominated by his predecessor; that the property belonged to the sixteenth defendant and was not public charitable or religious property; that plaintiffs had no interest in it and were not entitled to supervise its management; that it would appear from the sacred books and documents of the sect that property placed before or dedicated to the idols, and property placed before or dedicated to the Acharya, were both alike the private property of the Acharya and that the relief demanded by the plaintiffs was inconsistent with the constitution of the sect. The other defendant set forth a defence substantially identical with that of the fourth defendant and also raised the following points omitted by that defendant: that the eighth plaintiff was a dismissed servant of the late Purshottamprasad and his sons; that the plaintiffs Nos. 1 to 26 were indebted to the sixteenth defendant; and that Sejanand, the founder, and the Acharyas, his successors, were deemed incarnations of the deity.

THE JUDGMENT

Mr. Knight, in delivering his judgment had said that in the early part of the nineteenth century a Hindu religious reformer entered General. The message that he came to deliver embodied no new creed. The reform, at which it chiefly aimed, was a reform not of belief but of morals. Himself of a life of religious austerity, Sejanand Swami fiercely denounced the license and immorality, prevalent among the priesthood, and in the scheme of doctrine, which he eventually promulgated while recognizing to the full the impossibility of salvation without faith like the Christian St. James, he more especially emphasized the no less essential condition of righteousness. "Faith without words is dead," was the key note of his mission. Attracted by the magnetism of his personality, the purity of his life and the inherent force of his teaching a numerous following, augmented by his steadfastness under persecution, gathered about him; and though his early efforts, like those of a far greater predecessor were chiefly directed to the reclamation of the lowlier classes, he presently numbered many wealthy persons among his adherents. With their assistance and with that of a regular system of contributions that he imposed upon his followers, he built two great temples for the perpetuation of his teaching and the organisation of his sect. The one, situated in Ahmedabad City, was dedicated to the God Narnarayen; the other, at Wadtal, to another incarnation of Krishna, Laxminarayen. Dividing the whole of India into two dioceses, he subordinated each half to one of these temples; and then selecting two of his nephews to succeed him he caused them to draw lots, and under that providential guidance placed each in the supreme control of either diocese, which was thenceforward to be administered in accordance with the written constitution which he had devised. This was in 1827. It had not been his design that they should await his death before assuming their new responsibilities. Immediately after their selection, he installed them upon their respective thrones and made over to them full control over the affairs of the sect divesting himself absolutely of all connection with worldly affairs, though, as was natural, he continued to benefit the infant organizations by his influence and advice until his death two years later. Such was the origin of the Swaminarayan sect, a body that now numbered some hundred thousand adherents in Guzerat.

His Honour then held that the property in suit was public religious property. It had all been contributed for the same purpose, and received by the Acharyas in the same capacity, and it was not asserted that the plaint included any portion of Purshottamprasad's private estate or property. As Satsangis of the sect, his honour held, the plaintiffs were entitled to bring the suit, and there was only one cause of action. His Honour further held that the joinder of the first defendant was unnecessary but that did not vitiate the suit.

His Honour found that the practise as regards the appointment of the Acharya of this sect was for each incumbent to nominate his successor, with the consent, express or implied, of all his followers or of the majority of them. His Honour further found that Purshottamprasad was thus appointed. Having the fullest confidence in the Board of management, constituted by the defendant-trustees, His Honour did not think it necessary that any scheme should be framed so long as their management continued. His Honour took that opportunity, however, of expressing his hope that the trustees would take the present opportunity of placing the estate on a sound business footing, and of preparing a scheme of management for their own guidance and for that of all succeeding Acharyas. It was clear, said the learned Judge, that as the institution existed for the sake of the congregation and was maintained by their contributions it was only fair that the revenues, instead of being wholly consumed in the expenses of temple ritual, in the support of a body of monks, and in the maintenance of a privileged family, in unremunerative luxury should be caused to yield the fruits proper to charity in the shape of public benefactions. Let the memory of the Satsangi be spent in the Satsang schools and dispensaries which would furnish ample scope.

Against this decision, an appeal had been admitted in the High Court by Messrs. Justices Russell and Aston on the 17th November 1905, and the cross appeal (by the plaintiffs) was admitted by Mr. Justice Batty on the 5th December 1905.

On the application of the parties, the hearing was postponed till Monday next.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Important Law Point Discussed.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

M. M. BOTTLIWALLA AND OTHERS *vs.* RAMKRISHNA WAMAN DABHODN AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiffs:—Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

For the Defendants:—Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Raghaviyya, Bhimji and Nagindas.

His Lordship has delivered an interlocutory judgment in this suit filed by the plaintiffs to recover Rs. 2,387, the price of gin stores and goods, supplied to the defendants, who are described as owners of Radhakisson Ginning Factory, situated at Hingoli.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the suit was originally filed against two defendants, Govind Waman Dahifode and Motiram Hejraj, who had been described as owners of Radhakisson Factory, situated at Hingoli, District Akola. Summons addressed to these two names were sent to Hingoli by registered post, and received by the clerks of the firm of Govind Waman, and postal acknowledgments were returned to the prothonotary's office. Messrs. Raghaviyya, Bhimji and Nagindass, acting presumably on behalf of the owners of the Radhakisson Factory, immediately the summonses were served, drew the plaintiffs' attention to the fact that there had been "no one of the name of Govind Waman Dahifode," that the summonses had been received by the clerks of the firm of Govind Waman, that the firm consisted of Govind Ramchandra and Waman Ramchandra and that the former died 28 years ago and the latter seven years ago. The Solicitors after enquiry furnished correct information to the plaintiffs as to who had been the proprietors of the ginning factory in 1906 and 1907, when the goods had been, according to them, supplied to the factory. On receipt of that information, the plaintiffs, on the 19th of February last, obtained an order from the Judge in Chambers, whereby it was ordered that the plaintiffs were at liberty to amend the plaint by substituting the names of the present three defendants in the place of the original defendants, and by the same order leave under clause twelve of the Letters Patent to sue the substituted defendants was granted to the plaintiffs. At the hearing counsel for the first two defendants contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to receive and entertain the suit against the original defendants, one never having existed as an individual and the other having died long before the institution of the suit; that the Court had no jurisdiction to substitute the present defendants in the place of the original defendants, and that the order of the 19th February was made without jurisdiction. He also contended that the suit in its inception had been a nullity, the subsequent order to amend the title and substitute other parties in the place of a non-existent and a dead defendant was of no effect being made without jurisdiction and in a suit which was bad from its very inception. The first four issues related to the legal objections and by consent of the parties it was agreed that those issues should be tried first. The only witness examined was the Manager of the Radhakisson Factory and the facts he had deposed to were not disputed.

His Lordship held that the suit so far as the original first defendant was concerned was not a suit instituted against a deceased person but was a suit instituted against the first defendant in the name of the firm in the belief that that name was the name of the individual owner of the firm and of the factory. Consequently the suit was not a nullity and not bad in its inception. His Lordship thought that the order made on the 19th of February last by Mr. Justice Russell, so far as it authorized the removal of the names of the original defendants and allowed the substitution of the names of the present defendants, was an order which the Court had ample jurisdiction to make. His Lordship went further and said that in his opinion the order made was in furtherance of justice.

There was, however, another question raised by the learned counsel for the defendants, which was a question, said His Lordship, of some importance and difficulty. Mr. Bhandarkar had contended that the portion of the order of the 19th February, granting leave to the plaintiffs under clause 12 of the Letters Patent to sue the present defendants was made without jurisdiction.

Having regard to the fact that Mr. Justice Candy had thought that the Court had jurisdiction to make such an order, having regard to the fact that Mr. Justice Russell actually did make the order, His Lordship was not prepared in this suit to hold that the order granting leave under Clause 12 of the Amended Letters Patent to the plaintiffs to sue the present defendants was made without jurisdiction.

His Lordship held that the suit as against the present defendants was properly constituted, and that the Court had jurisdiction to try and determine the questions that arose between the parties.

Further hearing of the suit was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A GAOL-BIRD.

Inspector Walshe charged one Ismail Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with the theft of four "dhotars," valued at Rs. 4. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant Deoraj Khanji, a cloth merchant, opened his shop, situated in Mulji Jetha Market, on Saturday morning, and while he was arranging his wares, he saw the accused walking away with something in his hand. He seized the accused, and finding the four "dhotars" in his possession handed him over to the Police. The accused admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months are to be in solitary confinement.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Isak Fakruddin, a Mahomedan, was charged by Excise Inspector A. P. Strip with being in possession of fifteen grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 5, without a license. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.20, with the alternative of seven days' simple imprisonment.

A THIEVING CUSTOMER.

Sub-Inspector Chapman charged one Ghudia Rakhmaji with the theft of Rs. 13, belonging to one Virpal Devji. It appeared from the evidence that the accused went to the complainant's shop at Grant Road to make some purchases, and removing the money from a box kept there, was walking away with it, when he was caught and handed over to the Police. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted, and, as he had one previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

Excise Inspector Cooverji Dara Shah charged Darya Jania, a Hindu with selling and possessing cocaine without a license from the Excise Commissioner. The charge was proved and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

A People's Suffrage Federation

THE new suffrage society under the title of the People's Suffrage Federation has been formed. In a statement issued by Miss Emily Hobhouse, chairman of the executive committee, and by Miss Margaret L. Davies and Miss Mary R. Macarthur, the hon. secretaries, the objects of the society are set fourth, which are the vote for every man and woman on a short residential qualification. They proceed to say that if the House of Commons is to represent the people truly every man and woman must have the vote independently of property and tenancy. They recall that the Prime Minister announced last year that he intended to bring in a Reform Bill, and would accept the decision of the House of Commons and the country on a amendment giving votes to women. With a general election expected they urge that all who value representation should do their best to obtain a definite promise before the election that if the present Government returns to power the Reform Bill shall be made a part of its immediate programme, and shall give votes to all men and women. Some preliminary work has, they further assert, shown that the country is riper for adult suffrage than was supposed. The Parliamentary Labour Party has passed a special resolution of sympathy with the object of the federation, and their parliamentary council already numbers eighty-three, including thirty-five Labour members. They have the support of many Liberal M P's., including Sir William Collins, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. R. D. Holt, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr Norman Lamont, Sir Charles McLaren, Mr. A. Ponsonby, Mr. Russell Rea, and Mr W. F. Roch.

FE DING WOMEN IN PRISON.

Miss Burkitt and Miss Barnwell, the two suffragists who were sentenced to a month's hard labour for throwing at the Prime Minister's train as it left Birmingham after his Bingley Hall meeting, were released from Winson Green Gaol on Oct. 16. Miss Keevil, the local secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union, met the two women on their release, and Miss Burkitt made to her a statement of her treatment. She said she had undertaken three hunger strikes, one of eighty-one hours, one of seventy-six, and the last of twenty-four hours. She commenced her hunger strike as soon as she got to prison. Attempts were made to induce her to take food, but she refused. On the Tuesday she was taken to the hospital kitchen, which she described as the torture chamber, where there were two doctors, four wardresses, and the matron. They forced her to sit in a chair, her head was forced back, and the doctors between them forced her lips open and poured what she believed to be meat juice and milk through the crevices of her teeth. She did not swallow any, however, and after half an hour's vain attempts they gave up. The prison doctor then forced the nasal tube up her nose, but she struggled and coughed, and they did not succeed. She was taken back to her cell in a very weak condition, but later she was again conveyed to the "torture chamber," where there were three doctors in addition to the nurses and matron. She again protested and resisted, but they forced her head back and fused the feeding cup. She refused to swallow, and then the stomach pump was mentioned. One of the doctors pushed a gag into her mouth and forced the tube down her throat. She was utterly terrified and in a cold prespiration, and after a very little time the tube was removed. The feeding cup was again placed to her mouth, and this time she swallowed a good deal of milk and brandy. Every two hours afterwards she was fed by three wardresses with a feeding cup. The governor came to her and told her that he had received a letter from the Home Secretary in reply to a petition which she had sent, in which he said:—"I cannot interfere with the magistrate's decision, and have given the prison authorities every power to use what force they think necessary to make you take food." She remained in hospital until her release.

MEETING IN THE CITY.

The London Society connected with the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies held a meeting on Oct. 19 at Cannon Street. Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who presided, delivered an address on "Women and the Budget." She stated that theirs was a non-party organisation, but they were absolutely united in their efforts to obtain the suffrage for women on the same terms as those on which it was granted to men. She contended that there were some directions in which the Budget would act with special harshness to women. She had received a circular from a company in which she was a shareholder stating that the effect of the adoption of the Government's financial proposals would be that no dividends could be paid for five years. She was requested in the circular to write to her representative in Parliament asking him to support amendments to remove the injustice, but as a woman she had no representative in Parliament. In some cases the lumping together of the incomes of husband and wife brought both within the scope of supertax, and thus marriage was penalised. Sir Edward Busk moved and Miss Frances Stirling seconded a resolution expressing the opinion that it was just and politically expedient that the parliamentary franchise should be granted to women on the same terms as it was, or might be, granted to men. Mr. J. Macpherson moved an amendment that, in view of the fact that on the present register only one in every three adults was entitled to vote, the meeting called on the Government to grant adult suffrage. The amendment was defeated by a large majority, and the resolution was adopted.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SIR SASSOON J. DAVID presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY AN ACCOUNT CLERK.

The Municipal auditors as usual reported that they had examined the accounts for the month of October and found them correct. They further wrote in their letter:: "We take the opportunity to report for the information of the Standing Committee that a sum of Rs.1,224-9-3 has been recovered from the cashiers, Messrs. D. C. Fardunji and Gujanand Macoodji and credited to "Deposits" in Municipal accounts of the 3rd instant on account of certain moneys paid into the Municipal treasury and misappropriated by R. D. Surti, a clerk in the cash department of the Chief Accountant's Office."

The Committee recorded the report of the auditors and desired full details in the matter.

BENEFITS OF THE PENSION FUND.

The Committee considered the following report from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that Dr. Dhunjishaw Rustomji Tata, District Registrar, No. 10 District, entered Municipal service on 19th January 1900, as Medical Officer, Parel Municipal Charitable Dispensary, and was appointed District Registrar on the 1st March 1903, under the Reorganisation Scheme and confirmed in that appointment on 1st November 1907. He was over-age when he joined the service on the 19th January 1900, viz. 35 years and 22 days, and was therefore debarred from contributing to the Pension Fund. He now requests that he may be admitted to the benefits of the Fund and that the period of his temporary service treated as qualifying for pension. He also requests that his pension contribution may be recovered on Rs. 100 only. As Dr. Tata's service has been continuous I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to his being admitted to the benefits of the Pension, etc., Fund on his paying up the arrears of his pension contribution. I have the honour also to request the sanction of the Corporation, under Pension Regulation 2, to the period of Dr. Tata's temporary service from 19th January 1900 to 28th February 1903 which was paid for out of Loan Funds being treated as qualifying for pension subject to payment of pension contribution.

Under the rules, an employe who wishes to be admitted to the Pension, etc., Fund must contribute on the amount of pay actually drawn by him from time to time during his service. But in view of the fact that Dr. Tata's salary was through no fault of his own reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 under the new constitution of the Health Department and that it is now not likely that his present pay will ever be increased, I am of opinion that his case is a rare and hard one and deserves special consideration. It is inequitable that he should be made to contribute on a higher salary on which he would not receive pension. I accordingly request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the recovery of the pension contribution on a uniform rate of pay, viz., Rs. 150 per month from the commencement of his service although for an interval of 16 months he drew Rs. 100 only. He has produced the requisite medical certificate of physical fitness from the Municipal Medical Examiner."

The Committee referred this report to a Sub-Committee and adjourned to Thursday next the 18th instant at 3-40 p. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 8.—Capt Hawpden, Adjt Hyd Vol Rifles from Secunderabad.

Lieut Acworth, 55th Coke's Rifles from Nowshera.

Lieut-Col Houston, R E, from England.
Lieut-Col Walker, R A, from England.
Capt Fraser, Hodson's Horse, from England.
Col Crommelin, 9th Gurkhas, from England.
Lieut Blewitt, 9th Gurkhas, from England.
Lieut Parsons, 9th Gurkhas, from England.
Lieut Fraser, R Berks Regt, from England.
Lieut Hapton, R Berks Regt, from England.
Lieut Aldworth, R Berks Regt, from England.
Lieut Moody Ward, R. Berks Regt, from England.
Lliut Muir, 15th Sikhs, from England.
Lieut Turner, 46th Punjabis, from England.
Maj Begbie, 30th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut Wilson, 30th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut Pottinger, 30th Punjabis, from England.
Maj Hunmer, 21st Cav, from England.
Capt Harington, S and T C, from England.
Capt Jones, S and T C, from England.
Maj Churchill, 19th Pury, from England.
Col Rubs pers, S and T C, from England.
Maj Richardson, 15th Sikhs, from England.
Lieut Mc Brayen, 15th Sikhs, from England.
Maj Pritchard, 82nd Punj, from England.
Lieut Macfinac, 27th Punj, from England.
Capt Spought, S and M, from England.
Lieut L Breton, S and M, from England.
Major Lightfoot, 8th Rajp, from England.
Capt Watt, Brid Maj, from England.
Capt Murray, 59th Rifles, from England.
Lieut Thompson, 112th Inf, from England.
Maj Geoghegan, S and T C, from Simla.
Lieut-Col Peyton, 9th H, from England.
Maj Campbell, 7th B S, from England.
Maj Johnson, 5th G R, from England.
Maj Lune, 128th Pioneers, from England.
Lieut Wilcox, 17th Inf, from England.
Lieut Foster, I A, from England.
Maj Poole, S and T C, from England.
Lieut-Col Thompson, I M S, from England.
Capt Hewlett, 14th Lancers, from England.
Lieut Onope, 2nd G R, from England.
Capt Lyon, Staffd Regt, from England.
Maj Norie, 2nd G, from England.
Bt Col Grey, S and T C, from England.
Capt Shes, S W M, from England.
Capt. Spankie, 42nd D Regt, from England.
Capt Lane, 94th Russell's Inf., from England.
Lieut Massy, 7th Pioneers, from England.
Lieut Murray, 7th Pioneers, from England.
Lieut Henderson, 105th H Pioneers, from England.
Lieut Deane, 44th, M Inf, from England.
Major Stotherd, 30th Lancers, from England.
Major Hickers, 63rd P L I, from England.
Lieut Blair, 81st Pioneers, from England.
Capt Marsden, 64th Pioneers, from England.
Capt White, 117th Mahrattas, from Kamptee.
Capt Close, R E, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 8.—Major Watson, 11th Rajputs to Fyzabad.
Lieut. Ovens, 11th Rajputs, to Bannu.
Lieut. More, 51st Sikhs, to Burma.
Capt. Wardell, S. and T. C., to Meerut.
Lieut.-Col Walker, R. A., to Dum Dum.
Capt. Combe, 47th Sikhs, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Capt. Fraser, Hodgson's Horse, to Cawnpore.
Lieut. Keith, King's Own Regt., to Lucknow.
Lieut. Fraser, R. Berks Regt., to Meerut.
Lieut. Hopton, Berks Regt., to Meerut.
Lieut. Moody Ward, Berks Regt., to Meerut.
Lieut. Aldworth, Berks Regt., to Meerut.
Lieut. Turner, 46th Punj., to Ferozepore.
Lieut. Muir, 15th Sikhs, to Nowshera.
Lieut. Pottinger, 30th Punj., to Jhelum.
Lieut. Wilson, 30th Punj., to Jhelum.
Maj. Beglin, 80th Rajp., to Lucknow.
Capt. Waters, 40th Pathans, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Capt. Hartington, S. and T. Corps, to Ambala.
Capt. Jones, S. and T. Corps, to Nowshera.

MR. DEAKIN, Prime Minister of Australia, in an interview stated that the Commonwealth was about to undertake gradually the whole of the work of advertising Australia. The individual States would furnish any particulars which they desired to place before the public. Mr. Deakin added that they were going to take an active part in connection with immigration, and especially referred with satisfaction to the arrival of a party of Dutch farmers who are about to settle in Queensland.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NOT ENOUGH BAIT.

Here is the remorseless logic of childhood.—

"Why was the world drowned?"

Tiny Mite (triumphantly)—"Cause, teacher, it couldn't float!"

"How do you suppose they filled up their time in the ark?"

Little Fellow (tentatively)—"Fishin'?"

Other Little Fellow (scornfully)—"Couldn't! There were only two worms!"

BOBBY'S BLUNDER.

Not long ago, while the manager of a big railway was seated at his desk, the office boy entered and quietly remarked:—

"Gentleman outside to see you, sir."

"Who is it, Bobbie?" he enquired.

"Didn't give his name, sir," said the boy.

"Well, what does he look like?" demanded the official.

"Measly-lookin' goat with red hair and squint yes," said Bobbie. "Thought it was you, sir, when he first came in."

DIDN'T MEAN TO.

It was indeed a proud moment for Farmer Giles when he went to see his sailor son on board the ship.

He had never seen a vessel so close before, and he marvelled at her size.

Just as he caught hold of the two ropes which hung over the side to assist the sailors in clambering on deck, he heard "eight bells" go.

As he stepped on deck he met the officer on watch. He saluted him, and said timidly, "Beg Pardin", sur, but I didn't mean to ring so loud."

CURIOUS NAME FOR A GIRL.

Some years ago a Nottinghamshire clergyman in baptising a baby paused in the midst of the service to enquire the name of the infant, to which the mother with a profound curtsey, replied:—

"Shady, Sir if you please."

"Shady!" replied the minister, "Then its a boy, and you mean Shadrach sh!"

"No, please your reverence, its a girl."

"And, pray," asked the inquisitive pastor "how happened you to call the child by such a strange name?"

"Why Sir" responded the woman "if you must know our name is Bower and my husband said as how he should like her to be called Shady, because Shady Bower sounds so pretty."

OBEYING ORDERS.

Some little time ago a country-looking fellow called at a farmhouse that had a fairly large diary attached to it and asked for work.

The farmer, being rather pressed and short-handed, at once took him on, and ordered him to go and milk the two cows at the far end of the shed.

A few minutes later he was surprised to find him busily engaged at the pump filling a bucket with water.

"How's this?" said the farmer, "I thought I told you to milk those cows."

"So you did, mister," replied the man, "and I've given 'em all the milk I can find; but the're that thirsty I'm having to finish 'em off with water."

Then he once more joined the ranks of the unemployed.

THEIR GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

The portly gentleman had been looking for his fare for at least five minutes and the conductor thought hard things.

At length the old chap unearthed a sixpence, but it slipped through his shaking fingers.

Stooping down, the conductor searched lovingly for that sixpence, but all he could find was a couple of brass buttons.

"Look again," said the man, who was giving him such fine practice in will power.

Once again the conductor bent down and found two more brass buttons.

"Look again," said the passenger. "I insist upon it. I'm a shareholder in the company."

"I wouldn't look again if you was the general manager and the board of directors all in one," said the conductor, "I've only two trousers buttons left, and their job's too responsible for taking on any more risks!"

GENTLY PUT.

The suburban garden was just large enough to permit of the keeping of hens. This caused great annoyance to those who did not keep fowls.

Miss Tabitha Timmis lived next door to the "hanary," and prided herself on her beautiful beds of flowers.

She was at continual war with the owner of the chickens. At last she could stand the intrusion of the hens no longer, so she sent her maid to ask her neighbour if she would keep her hens more securely shut up.

"I don't think the birds will trouble us again, mum," said the maid, with a broad smile.

"I trust you said nothing rude, Jane," put in gentle Tabitha Timmis.

"Oh, no, mum! Just missus' respects and if them fowls is not kep' at 'ome we should be gettin' plenty o' eggs and eatin' plenty of poultry."

RETORT SARCASTIC.

A young man and a young woman lean over the front gate. They are lovers. It is moonlight. He is loath to leave, as the parting is the last. He is about to go away. She is reluctant to see him depart. They swing on the gate.

"I shall never forget you," he says; "and if death should claim me my last thoughts will be of you."

"I'll be true to you," she sobs. "I'll never see anybody else or love them as long as I live."

They parted.

Six years later he returns. His sweet heart of former years has married. They meet at a party. She has changed greatly; between the dances the recognition takes place.

"Let me see," she muses, with her fan beating a tattoo on her pretty hand, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?"

"Really, I don't know," he says; "probably my father."

WHEN HE HAD FINISHED.

A well-known barrister relates the following story with great gusto:—

Some time ago he had under cross-examination a youth from the country who rejoiced in the name of Sampson, and whose replies were provocative of much laughter in court.

"And so," question the barrister, "you wish the court to believe that you are peaceably disposed and an inoffensive kind of person?"

"Yes."

"And that you have no desire to follow in the steps of your illustrious namesake and smite the Philistines?"

"No I've not," answered the witness. "And if I had the desire I ain't got the power at present."

"Then you think you would be able to cope successfully with a thousand enemies, and utterly rout them with the jawbone of an ass?"

"Well," answered the ruffled Sampson, "I might have a try when you are done with the weapon."

BETRAYED THEMSELVES.

A lady who had but small means, yet always assumed an air of great dignity and grandeur, once invited some distinguished guests to dine at her house. As she employed neither butler nor footman she told the groom and gardener to wait at table in order that her friends might think she kept a large establishment.

In spite of his strict injunctions as to correct behaviour the groom unwittingly betrayed his identity in an amusing manner.

A shape of blanc-mange, which he was handing to a lady, happening to oscillate considerably—as is the peculiar custom of such dishes—our unwary friend of the stables abruptly startled the company by a loud "Whoa!"

The gardener fared no better. He was about to hand some potatoes to Lady X—, and evidently thought it was necessary to say something when so doing; for, not being acquainted with her ladyship—and having only heard his mistress call her by her Christian name Sarah—he blurted out, after some hesitation, "Taturs, Sarah?"

The utter dismay of the aspiring hostess sight never to be forgotten.

REGARDING the "Notes on the Industries of the United Provinces" by A. C. Chatterji, C.S. the following official note has been issued:—The statement that the Salvation Army loom is useless for fine weaving needs correction. It has been ascertained that in the Hewett Weaving School at Bara Banki the following counts were being successfully used on the loom in August 1909, the warps being all locally prepared:—Italian Silk: Nos. 280-2, 210-2, 160-2, etc., in both warp and weft. Wool: Nos. 60-2, 40-2, 28-2, etc., in both warp and weft. Cotton: Nos. 60, 40, 33, 24 and 20 in warp of single thread: Nos 100, 80, 40, 33 and 24 in weft of single thread.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CEINTURE.

The introduction of the ceinture into the new schemes, writes a lady correspondent in London, has opened out a far wider sphere for the couturiere than she could lay claim to a little while ago. But averse still to introducing folds of material over the waist, the lines of which have hitherto been unbroken. To obviate this a deep band of embroidery of tarnished gold lace takes its place and this is seen with capital effect in the case of one of the gowns worn by Miss Kate Cutler at the Comedy, the alliance of soft cloudy white ninon with gold embroidery being particularly charming. The deep upward point of the embroidery in the front is very becoming to the figure, the soft folds of the corsage being apparently concentrated under it.

TOUCHES OF COLOUR IN THE SEASON'S COSTUMES.

Pleated basques to the new coats are coming more and more to the front, and are to be seen in conjunction with the velvet examples, numbers of which are carried out in corduroy. The pleats, however, commenced well below the hips, and are only introduced in groups of three or four, being caught at the top with a mitred strap punctuated with buttons. The extended line produced by the long roll collar, which only comes to a meeting point at the waist or just above it is such a becoming feature that it is hardly likely to be discarded altogether for a long time, although many of the new designs show the shorter revers in alliance with the shorter coat. The long collar or lapels give an opportunity for the wearing of a simulated waistcoast and as elaborately braided examples are coming back to favour they will probably have the effect of extending its reign. A touch of vivid colour on the gilet is often a relief to the sober tailor-made dark furs and hat and is all sufficient to lighten up the costume adequately.

NECK FOR THE ROUND-SHAPED DECOLLETAGE.

The smartest of the evening gowns of the season are cut with a round instead of a square decolletage. To a certain extent this is a matter for regret, the square decolletage being undoubtedly most becoming to the majority of women, but—combined with the dropping of the waistline to its normal position—it has had a notable effect in reviving an old and popular feature of dress. This is the ci-devant berthe which has been ruled out of court for so long a time, but which is just now being received again with enthusiasm, and which will provide yet another opportunity for the wearing of some hoarded specimens of old lace which are being employed in so many different ways. As a matter of fact, the berthe-shaped collar has lain idle for two or three years, as it was incapable of being turned to account in any other way except by cutting and remaking, and the news of its revival has proved very welcome to numbers of women and more especially to the home dressmaker. With a tight-fitting corsage and deep belt it is, in fact, the simplest and one of the prettiest methods of dealing with an evening corsage, while it will probably be the means of reintroducing the large bouquets of flowers in front which have been somewhat discountenanced of late.

CRICKET.

INTERNATIONAL *vs.* MR. TALPADE'S XI.

A match was played between Mr. Talpade's XI and International Cricket club on the Hindoo Gymkhana Ground on Sunday in which the former won by 8 wickets and 88 runs. Scores:—

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

S Gazdar, b B Desai	...	...	42
J Ballivalla, b Talpade	...	...	21
M Byramji, b Shivram	...	...	4
C M Ali, ran out	...	...	6
S Aziz, c Talpade	...	...	9
P Chothia, b Talpade	...	...	0
Milwalla, b Talpade	...	...	4
M J Patell, b Talpade	...	...	9
Mahomed, b D Sheto	...	...	16
Merchant, b D Sheto	...	...	0
Abdulali, not out	...	...	9
	Extras...	...	11
	Total	...	116

MR. TALPADE'S XI.

T Javery, ran out	...	...	37

BY THE WAY.

CLERICAL AND COLLEGIATE HUNTING.

It is customary at the commencement of every season to lament the disappearance of the hunting parson. But he is not extinct; and there are even several clerical Masters. The Rev. Edgar Milne is still Master of the Cattistock Foxhounds. He served an early apprenticeship to the position, having been Master of Trinity Beagles when an undergraduate at Cambridge. There is at least one clerical Master of Harriers; and gallant little Wales can produce a clerical Master of Beagles in the Rev. J. Price, who now holds no cure of souls but resides at felicitously named Talley House. Christ Church was formerly the sole Oxford foundation that kept beagles; but packs are now maintained by Exeter, Magdalen, and New Colleges. Beagles are also kept by the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and by the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Eton Beagles, which have won notoriety, if not fame, no longer figure in the official list.

MR. HENRY FARMAN.

Mr. Henry Farman, who was awarded the first prize of £2,000 for his flight at Blackpool, was born of English parents, but is now a naturalised Frenchman. He first came into prominence, "Fry's Magazine" states, as a racing cyclist. Then he graduated to motor racing, and soon was in the front rank, though he was often dogged by ill-luck. In 1906, when Gabriel Voisin, after long experiment, had brought his double-decked aeroplane to a satisfactory stage, Farman was almost the first man to take up the task of navigating it in the air. In 1907 he startled the world by a short flight, the first accomplished in France since the two brief flights of Santos Dumont in the previous year.

A PROGRESSIVE CAREER.

Farman quickly progressed, and made record after record. But eventually he reached a stage beyond which he could not get. Wilbur Wright came to France in 1908, and soon he captured all the records. Farman tested engine after engine, but still was unable to regain the leadership. Then he took a bold step. He broke away from Voisin, and set up on his own account as an aeroplane manufacturer. Roger Sommer bought a Farman machine in July, 1909, and after a few lessons was able to fly. In a month Sommer had beaten the world's record, and he placed the Farman machine in front even of the Wright. At the Rheims meeting Farman himself made a decided hit. He travelled a distance of over 112 miles, and remained in the air for 3h. 4min. 56sec., easily beating the previous world's record.

CROMWELL'S FAVOURITE COMPOSER.

Richard Dering, upon whose "Motets" Sir Frederick Bridge, M. V. O., delivered his Gresham Lecture was a great English contemporary of Palestrina, and is supposed to have been the originator of figured bass. After taking his Mus. Bac. at Christ Church, Oxford, where his music is preserved in the Library, he joined the Roman Church, and became organist to Henrietta Maria. Oddly enough, this "Papist" organist of Charles the First's "Popish" Queen was the favourite composer of Cromwell, who had the "Motets" performed for him at the Cockpit. Not long ago Sir Frederick Bridge discovered a set of Dering's rare "Motets" in the Chapter Library of Westminster Abbey. They had been bound up with a mediæval service book, which equally delighted the Dean.

THE BEST HOLIDAY MONTHS.

Dr. Dabbs, in his always interesting little monthly "My Journal," has something to say as to the time of the year at which holidays should be taken. He does not think those are always the wise men who take holidays in August if they have the choice of other months given them. But the holidays that one can get all through September and October, when the Continent is no longer flooded, but only full, when trains attain to some idea of punctuality, and when the inconvenience and discomfort of travelling are at a comparative minimum, these, Dr. Dabbs thinks, are not to be despised by the man who rather avoids the general rush in order to satisfy individual leisure.

MAY AND JUNE, AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

If this is true of the Continental cities, it is even Dr. Dabbs contends, more true of that village and sea-shore life of France and Italy, which one can then enjoy without the somewhat vulgar associations of the August month. Of course he admits that the East Coast of England has begun by this time to be a little cold, and that the hours of light are very considerably contracted; but apart from all that it is he affirms incontestably true also that what one loses by reason of the over-crowding is a distinct gain of itself "the gain of loss" in fact. Young men often regret that they cannot take their holidays early enough, and if by early enough they mean May or June, Dr. Dabbs is with them but for his part, if he could, he would always leave out July and August, and choose September and October.

ABDUL HAMID IN EXILE.

The ex-Sultan of Turkey does not seem to be taking his exile very philosophically. A writer in "T. P.'s Weekly" tells that sometimes, after sitting alone for a long time at his table wrapped in gloomy meditations, Abdul strikes the table with his fist—a thing that he had never before been in the habit of doing—and cries, "Nalet Olsun! Nalet Olsun!" (Meledictions! Meldiction!) Sometimes he gets his wives to draw cards and make revelations about his future but before this operation is finished he gets up suddenly and goes away, saying "Bachen Shei!" "Bachen Shei!" (Futility! Futility!) At times, when overcome with fatigue, he falls asleep, only to wake up with a start and rush round the room as if pursued by phantoms. In fact, the deposed Turk seems to be about as unhappy as he can well be.

BOULTER'S.

An important scheme, that can only be of great assistance to the local unemployed during the winter, is on foot the mail tells us for extending Boulter's Lock. The present lock is to be kept in the future for barge traffic, and an up-to-date lock for the ordinary river craft is to be constructed. An up-to-date lock may sound like a contradiction in terms, but, though the actual extent of the improvements is still wrapt in mystery these improvements may, none the less, be expected. The generous spirit of the owners, Oxford University, has enabled the Thames Conservancy to purchase the island situated between the lock and Lord Desborough's estate, but the demolition of the flour-mills on the island must precede the work of construction. Many, no doubt, still cherish happy memories of the summer before last, and, hope springing eternal, they will look forward to more and still happier times when Boulter's Lock the Second allows them to proceed at a rate slightly less sedate. The optimism of the Conservancy is to be commended, since Boulter's Lock can scarcely have been congested once during 1909.

PIP-PIP.

M. Hamelin is a Paris Magistrate whose duty has been to restrain the excesses of the taxi-cab drivers of that city. His task, one may believe was anything but a sinecure; indeed, the circumstances under which he has been brought to public notice show that he was not unmindful of his duty. He resides in refined and respectable Avenue Henri Martin, but the irreverent drivers, after an indignation meeting, proceeded to the number of 2,000 to the magistrate's house and blasted the night's peace with 2,000 hooters. After half an hour of this manual exercise having reduced most of the neighbourhood into a state of panic, the police arrived and arrested the ringleaders, whom with the assistance of the Republican Guards, they led to the police-station. Meanwhile M. Hamelin, who happened to sleep in a "fourth-floor back, remained sunk in slumber—probably the only man so fortunate in the whole "arrondissement."

DURING the last five years the demarcation and survey of the more important provincial towns—railway and other towns—is reported to have been vigorously prosecuted in Burma by the Land Records Department. Including Rangoon and Bassein, originally surveyed many years ago by the Survey of India, the survey of 145 towns has been completed by the Land Records Superintendents. Within the next few years it is anticipated that practically all the towns considered worth surveying will have been completed.

THE TWO SERVICES.

SIR JOHN FISHER AND A PEERAGE.

Notwithstanding the absence of confirmation of the report that a peerage is about to be conferred upon Sir John Fisher, the statement is accepted in many quarters as an "intelligent anticipation" of a forthcoming change in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. The First Sea Lord has entered upon his sixth year of office, but this fact does not count, inasmuch as the appointment is held at the pleasure of His Majesty the King, so long, of course, as the officer is not overtaken by the age regulations for compulsory retirement. In the case of Sir John Fisher this limit will not be reached until January 1911, but long before that the constitution of the Board of Admiralty will have undergone the changes incidental to a General Election. It is, however, to the immediate future that many are inclined to look for a change in the office of First Sea Lord, and in view of the association of Sir John Fisher's name with the barony of Thetford—where, by the way, Sir John's son was left the estate of Colonel Vavasour—the New Year Honours List may be found to possess special interest for the naval service.

DETENTION BARRACKS FOR FLEETMEN.

Great gratification is felt among the officers of the Fleet that the Admiralty have at last seen their way to propose legislation on lines previously adopted by the Army, which will protect an erring but tractable seaman or marine from being branded as a "prison-bird," because exuberance of spirits may lead him to kick over the traces on a single occasion. In the past there has been no choice but to award a man imprisonment if his service crime could not adequately be fitted with punishment by black list or clapping him in the ship's "cells." Now, however, if the power sought be obtained from Parliament flag officers and captains in the Fleet will be able to mete out punishments such as will ensure discipline in their ships, without having to consign men to naval and civil prisons, which leave a stigma on them not lightly to be shaken off, and which has ruined many an otherwise perfectly respectable and hardworking man. Leave-breaking and offences of this kind, or the type which are more or less free from real vice, can be adequately met by confinement in detention barracks, and leave the men free from prison taint, and it will be a great satisfaction to most senior naval officers that such a means of punishing their men is being provided, as previously there has been no half-way house between the imperfect deterrent of ship's cells and hard labour imprisonment for cases which were too bad for the former, but hardly bad enough for the latter method of punishment. Some time ago a committee looked around the vicinity of large naval ports for sites for detention barracks; so when once the Admiralty acquire the power they seek the buildings will, no doubt, soon spring into being.

INCREASING THE NAVAL PERSONNEL.

Naval officers are confidently looking forward to finding that the Navy Estimates, which are being framed at Whitehall for the next financial year, will contain provisions for a considerable increase in the naval personnel. The number of cadets being entered annually for training at Osborne and Dartmouth Colleges is probably enough to meet all the calls of the immediate future; as it is understood that a considerable margin is allowed for wastage, and that this margin is rarely reached by cadets [illegible] "ploughed" [illegible] examinations. But the supply of seamen, [illegible] stoker and miscellaneous ratings will undoubtedly run short in the course of the next three years, unless the number of entries is increased next year. The capital ships that are now being built will carry a secondary armament of 6in. guns, which means that their complement of seamen and marines must be increased to man these guns; as they require more men to manipulate them than the lighter 12-pounders and 4in. guns, carried as an anti-torpedo armament by their predecessors. This increase of complement will be considerable in any case; but it will be even more largely swollen if the ships carry their secondary guns in addition to their 4in. quick-firers for beating off torpedo attack. Battleships are not so costly in complements as the old protected cruisers of the first class were at the "Terrible's" complement bordered on 900 men whereas a modern battleship can be worked with a crew of 800. But the cruisers to be laid down by the Admiralty to follow the "Indefatigable," will have turbine engines of about 70,000 horsepower, and so the engine-room staff will need to be increased, and this double-barrelled addition, on deck and below, means that the depots must be well fed with recruits at one end, if seagoing ships are to draw larger complements from them at the other end.

THE ARMY SELECTION BOARD.

In view of discussions with reference to the Selection Board and its action in certain recent cases, particularly in regard to the passing over of a certain officer of great competence, whose supercession caused a good deal of surprise, not unmingled with other feelings, an account of the changes which the Selection Board itself has undergone will be of interest. Originally reconstructed on the recommendation of the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee, it consisted of the Inspector General of the Forces, the Duke of Connaught, as president, and the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland, at Aldershot, and in the Eastern, Northern, Scottish, and Southern, Welsh and Midland Commands. Then, in opposition to the view of the Reconstitution Committee, which considered that the Board should be "entirely outside the War Office," the military members of the Army Council were brought in and the Generals commanding in the Northern, Scottish and Welsh and Midland Commands were eliminated. It will be of interest to see how the officers in those commands progress under this arrangement. One military member of the Army Council is a colonel with the temporary rank of major-general, and there was an arrangement that no member of the Selection Board should be under the rank of lieutenant-general, so that the officer in question was excluded. Last year, however, this rule was rescinded without much attention being drawn to it, and the question of rank no longer enters into the matter. The last change of all was the reduction of the Inspector-General—no longer the Duke of Connaught—to the rank of a member of the Board, of which the senior officer present is the president. We make these notes without further comment. They will be of interest to those who are watching the course of promotion.

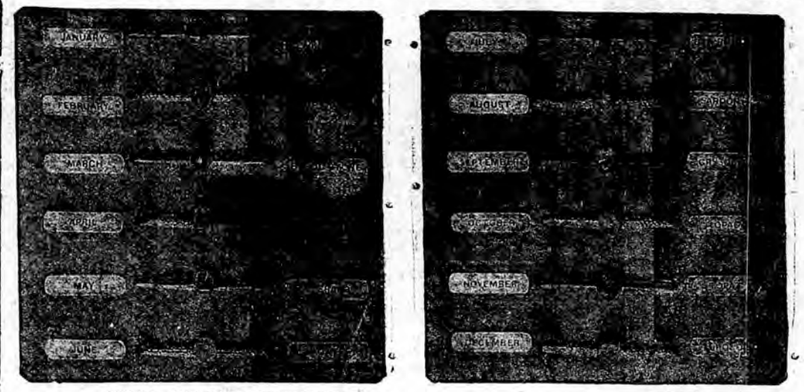
THE PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

A satisfactory method of providing for the promotion of officers in the Army has yet to be discovered. The problem presented bears little analogy to that which obtains in large industrial undertakings, as in the latter it matters little speaking generally, what are the ages of those holding the higher appointments so long as they are the most competent to perform the work required of them, and in fact increasing years means increasing experience and usually greater efficiency. In an army, however, this is not the case. It has to be recognised that for each rank there is a limit of years which the average man cannot exceed without losing some of those qualities which are dependent upon comparative juvenility. Consequently, quick promotion is a vital necessity, but the difficulty is how to ensure it. In theory the promotion of the fittest and the elimination of the least efficient would seem to be a not impossible achievement but in practice the imperfection of human nature creates obstacles almost insuperable. That a satisfactory solution of the problem should be found is, however, necessary, as any return to a system of promotion by seniority, such as obtained in the past—one that certainly offered a comfortable career to the individual, but which was demoralising to the Service—is happily out of the question.

PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE A FACTOR.

Whatever selecting authority is set up—whether a commander-in-chief or, as in our case, a board—the effect is invariably the same. However high-minded the character of the individual, the fancy of the moment and personal likes and dislikes speedily tend to form an atmosphere in which selection by strict merit sinks into the background, and is replaced by a system under which professional plums go to those who have been lucky enough to have had the opportunity of bringing themselves to the immediate notice of the selecting authority. It is not suggested that the latter is not usually actuated by a creditable desire to push on the most deserving and to give appointments to those who will worthily fill them, but where personal acquaintance becomes, as is always, found to be the case, a factor of such outstanding importance, a situation arises that cannot make for content among the officers of the Army, and which ultimately induces a state of affairs that is worse than the first.

LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.



T 01611. Jointed Pins, plain or hammered ... ... Rs. 22. 8
Emerald, or Ruby Sapphire ... ... Rs. 33.12

T 1653 Amethyst and Pearls Rs. 37-8.

T 0411 Opal half Hoop Rs. 75.

T 0462. Pearls, Rs. 63. Turquoise. Rs. 52-8.

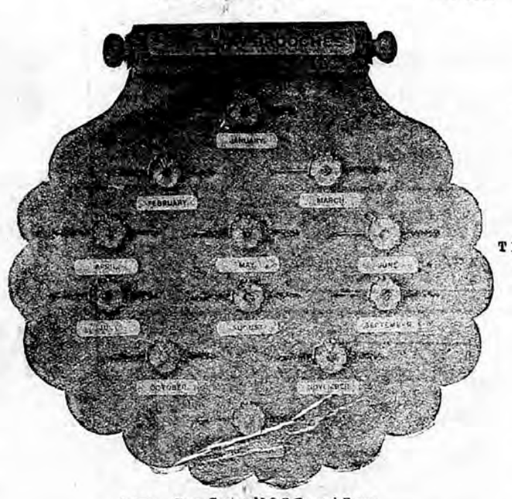
S 1121. 18-carat, Pearls, Rs. 88-8.

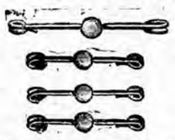
T 329. Turquoise or Pearl. Rs. 28-8.

S 3038. Earrings, Pearls, and Olivines. Rs. 72 pair.

S 2483. Locket. Rs. 21.

T 1453. Pearl and Gold Bow, Rs. 52-8.





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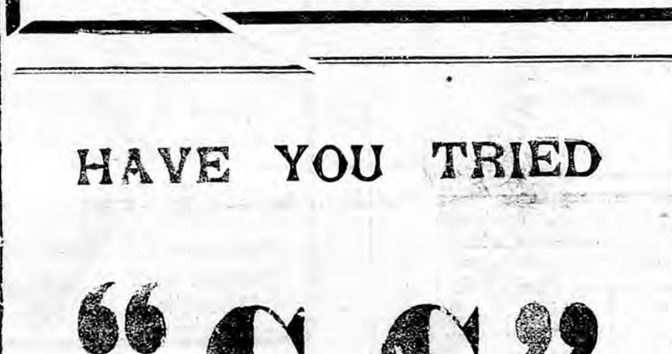

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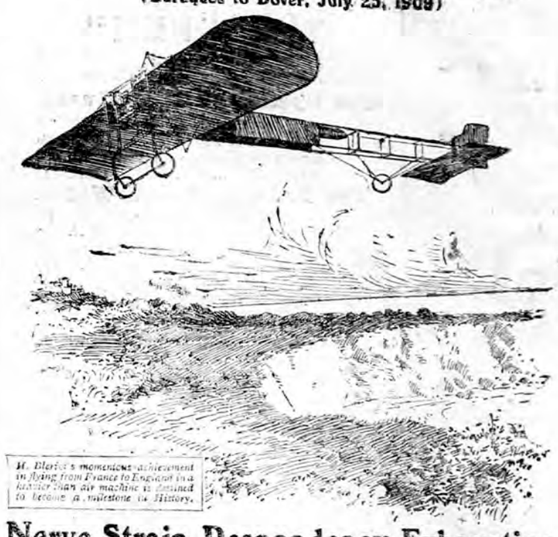
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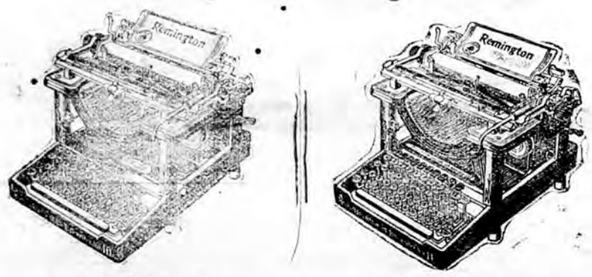

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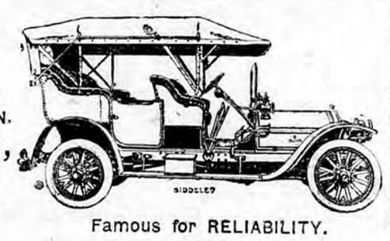

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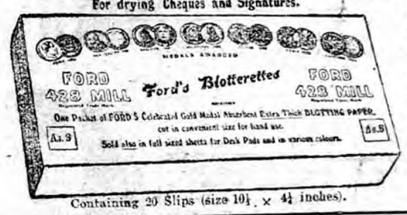
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